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SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851.

Two Numbers, 1s.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Our columns this day record and Illustrate the splendid and imposing ceremonial of the opening of the Great National Exhibition of 1851; the fit inauguration of a half-century which we fervently hope will be, throughout its course, of the grand and peaceful character of its commencement.

The pens of all the "ready writers" of Great Britain, and no small number of those of Continental Europe and America, are engaged upon this one theme. There is no other topic of interest engaged upon this one theme. There is no other topic of interest or importance. The revolutions, incipient or half extinguished, in Germany, Italy, and France, awake no echoes in the popular mind. The Protectionists talk in vain in the purificus of old Drury; and the members of the British Parliament refrain from making long speeches, because reporters do not care to report, and people, however hot in politics they may be, do not care to read them. The Exhibition—its glories and its wonders, its accomplishment in the present, and its example to, and promise of, the future, are the only topics of writing, speaking, and reading, and form almost the only subject, as our columns abundantly testify, of the draughtsman and the engraver. Great Britain has made form almost the only subject, as our columns abundantly testify, of the draughtsman and the engraver. Great Britain has made holiday, and the world has come to partake of it. That is will not be the last of the kind which old Europe and young America shall severally offer, there is no hazard in predicting; and that good, and not evil, may be the result, is not alone the hope of the sanguine and the philanthropic, but the logical deduction and business-like calculation of the cooler heads of more practical working men.

Six-and-thirty years ago—and that is no long time—the most illustrious of living Englishmen brought to a conclusion the most furious and desolating war recorded in European history. It was a war which left behind it two sad legacies to the rising generation—an enormous national debt, and, as it then appeared, an

neration—an enormous national debt, and, as it then appeared, an enormous amount of international jealousy, and even of hatred. But, when it ended, it left the nations leisure to work. The peace

of 1815, which has happily remained unbroken, diverted into the or 1815, which has happing remained unbroads, distort has been channels of industry, art, science, commerce, and literature, those energies which, for the lifetime of the preceding generation, had energies which, for the literime of the preceding generation, nather the seem almost wholly occupied in destructive warfare. A few years of quiet and security produced a beneficent change. In 1825 Europe had begun to recover itself; the debt of this country, though found to be a burden, was discovered to be one which the profits of the trade and industry of the people would enable them to bear; and the hatred of the French, and of all other foreigners, which a bygone race of Englishmen had nurtured, "not wisely, but too well," was gradually consigned to oblivion, and replaced by a more sensible, a more humane, and a more Christian principle. In five years more, the nations made a still further advance. Trade had done much; but Science began to feel her strength—to discover new worlds in nature for the exercise of her power and ingenuity, and to take the first steps towards drawing into closer and more indissoluble union the long-estranged brethren of the great human family. From 1830 to 1850, the history of Europe, and of Great Britain more especially, was but a repetition of and of Great Britain more especially, was but a repetition of triumphs achieved by the skill, the science, and the enterprise of her triumphs achieved by the skill, the science, and the enterprise of her children. Railways were established, of which the speedy effect was to make this country one large metropolis to itself; and to make of Europe one large country, of which no part was more distant from another, if measured by time, than London and Edinburgh had been a generation previously. Steam upon the ocean lent its aid to the great work; the electric telegraph carried it a step further; and all these, with a thousand other civilising agencies, rendered possible by their combined operation the realisation of that great idea—a friendly rivalry in the arts of peace—an Exhibition of the Arts and Industry of all Nations! Thirty years ago, such an idea would have seemed the dream of a lunatic. Twenty years ago, it would have appeared the over-sanguine expectation of a too credulous have appeared the over-sanguine expectation of a too credulous philosopher or poet. Ten years ago, it would have been reckoned philosopher or poet.

a thing possible, but not probable. But the intercourse of nations, caused by the practical annihilation of space and time which we owe to the railway system, has removed a whole world of difficulties. It has made us all understand one another betterthan we did owe to the railway system, has removed a whole world of difficulties. It has made us all understand one another better than we did before; broken down the ancient barriers of jealousy and exclusiveness; obliterated the rancourrous remembrances of bygone wars; softened the lingering asperiities of traditional hatreds, and convinced the people of Europe of the great and useful fact, which it is never too late to learn, that, if they had known as much of each other fifty or sixty years ago as they do now, there would, in all likelihood, have been no battles of the Nile, the Baltic, or Trafalgar, and no carnage of Aboukir, Marengo, Jena, Leipsic, Moscow, Saragossa, or Waterloo. Who shall say, if we had had a railroad system pervading Europe in 1750, and steam-ships plying between New York and Liverpool at the same period, whether Napoleon Buonaparte might not have become a great sculptor or a great cotton-spinner in 1810? whether Wellington, the mighty Captain, might not thirty years ago have been a philosopher greater and more genial than Bentham, or a Lord Chancellor more potent and profound than Eldon? whether a thousand battles would not have remained unfought? and whether the millions of men that perished in them might not have helped to adorn and improve a world which they were solely engaged in ravaging? engaged in ravaging?

But if, leaving speculations like these, we take any space of a But it, leaving speciments has these, we take any space of hundred years—in our own history, or in that of any other people in the ancient or modern world, we shall not find, within either of those periods, the record of such pro-gress in all the arts which elevate and adorn humanity, and extend its wers for good, as we do in the twenty years which have elapsed ace 1830. The ball of improvement has rolled with accelerated velocity, increasing its impetus as it went; and we may reasonably anticipate, if no war arise in our time to destroy the auspicious work that has been begun, that the next twenty years will afford us



JOSEPH PAXTON, ESQ., F.L.S.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HILBURN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

triumphs still more substantial and more brilliant than those which we already enjoy; and that the blessings of civilisation, both moral and physical, will extend to and thoroughly permente a far more numerous class than those which are now familiar with them. There is a lower and larger substratum to be reached, which has already begun to feel the benigner influences, and to acknowledge that love to God inclu'es love to man; and that to merit heaven hereafter it is our duty to make earth a little more like our ideal of heaven than in former times was considered either possible or desirable. The opening of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations appropriately inaugurates a half-century in which this idea promises to be paramount.

This age is that of the working and thinking man, as distinguished from the age of the fighting and unreasoning man; and the Exhibition is in reality the apocheosis of the intelligent labourer. It was in this spirit that the illustrious Prince, to whom we mainly owe the successful realisation of a project that will throw lustre on his name and country, conceived the idea; and this is the great lesson, which, amid a host of minor ones, the world will draw from the great gathering of 1851. It is not always, or even often, that the lessons learned by men or nations are agreeable. They may be necessary, but they are too frequently the lessons of adversity, hard to learn and bitter to reflect upon. The great lesson of this year is a brilliant exception. It teaches peace by peaceful methods, inculcates brotherhood by the example which is better than precept, and elevates not slone the nation which gave, but every nation which accepted, the challengs to the generous rivalry.

MR. PAXTON.

MR. PAXTON,

MR. PAXTON,

MR. HANTON,

MR. H

and in the same train and carriage was Mr. Robert Stephenson, the enimicar—a member, moreover, of the Royal Commission, and who, at Mr. "axtom's request, examined the plans.

"Wonderful! (exclaimed the sangineer)—worthy of the magnificence of hatsworth—is housand times better than anything that has been brought exclaimed the sangineer)—worthy of the magnificence of hatsworth—is housand times better than anything that has been brought exclaimed the sangineer of the sangineer of

PYER'S SYMPOSIUM AT GORE HOUSE.—The monater table-cloth at length, been spread in the grounds of Gore House, and the famed Amyon is again at home to the word. In the true cosmopolitan spirit, M. invites Europeans, Salatics, Africans, Americans, and Australesians, to discognifier. The several rooms are decorated in characteristic style, ranging icy north to sunny south. We have an Apolio room, with a stuperisolden sinn; a Chinese apartment, orthodox as a tea-clust; a dery "Arctic cavern" if the lower of Aradiac, its reliaboration loaded with

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The approaching festival of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic, on the 4th inst., has been seized on with avidity by the alarmists in Paris as a favourable opportunity to appear drumours of a probable denset by the Reis, who think they ought, whether they do or not, to create a riot on that day. Little credit, however, is attached to these rumours, notwithstanding the appearance in the papers of Tuenday of a document dignified with the title of "Tenth Bulletin of the Central Committee of Resistance," an effusion of the most violent and sangulary clear support of their principles, and to strike prepare for they by the and sword, all who rank amongst their opponents. The Socialist Journal, the Press, denies the authenticity of the document, and declares it to be a fabrication—the vile production either of a police agent, or a traitor to the cause. The Pays, a Republican paper, takes a similar view of it.

The Constitutionnel and the Débats both treat the document as authority which they say has been widely circulated amongse bearing the Paris post-mark. On the contract of the cause. The Pays, a Republicant paper, takes a similar view of it.

The Constitutionnel and the Débats both treat the document as authority of the document as authority of the comment as a contract of the propers of the contract of the contract of the propers of the contract of the propers of the contract of the contract

revision of the Constitution; but will leave it to the Assembly and to the country.

The Moniteur, in the early part of the week, published a formal disavowal of an order of the day issued by General d'Hautpool, Governor-General of Aigeria, condemnatory of certain proceedings on the part of the militage of Solicum, on the 10th of April. This order, say the acquired was highly improper, as it submitted to be a considered to the submitted of the commanding of the submitted of the

They fetched good prices.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 16th uit, have been received this week by the meal steam-ship Baltie, which brought over a large number of persons to the Great Exhibition lows by this arrival is not of any particular moment. In the New York Legislature a bill had been pussed for the more effectual suppression

The political news by this arrival is not of any particular moment. In the New York Legislature is ull had been passed for the more effectual suppression of gambling.

The Spanish Minister had notified to the American authorities of another conspiracy to seize upon Cuba. It was stated that the organisation was being rapidly proceeded with, and that, in the meantime, Applachholds was the rendervous for the volunteers.

In the volunteers.

In the processed with, and that, in the meantime, Applachholds was the rendervous for the volunteers.

Congress by the population under the new census. Governor Bell is a candidate for re-election. A detachment of United States troops recently overtook a band of Indians who had committed depredations on the Clubal River. The whole of the stolen property was recovered, and two of the Indians Killed, without any loss on the part of the troops. Chiliyi Mackincah, head war chief of the Creek Nation, has been ordained to the Gospel ministry, and is now only on the part of the Creek Nation, has been ordained to the Gospel ministry, and is now only on the part of the States. The news from Tacatan, brought and between the whites and Indians, and to such advantage on the part of the lates, that they contemplated obtaining possession of the city of Merida. In this juncture of affairs General La Vega had been dispatched from Mexico to lead an expedition against the Indians.

The news from Canada states that it is announced, on good authority, that Mr. Lafontaine, the leader of the French Canadians, and the Attorney-General for Canada East, will retire from public life at the close of the present Farliament. An association has been formed by the High Church party to prevent the accularization of the clergy revenue, but it fails to attract attention, and will probably produce an decided effect. The lectures of George Thompson and derick Longia, at Toronio, were heard with George Thompson and the Attorney-General derick Longia, at Toronio, were heard with George Thompson and the Attorney Geo

REPRESENTATION OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—Mr. Charles C. Cliftord, a son of Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, of Ryde, Usher of the Black Rod, has issued an address to the alectors, declaring his intention to come for ward on Presental, from its consensation of the Duke of Devonshire.

REPRESENTATION OF THE EAST RIDING.—The Hull Facket, of Saturday, says.—"We are anthorised to state that Henry Broadley, East, Mr. For the East Riding, who had, on account of ill health, intimated his intention to retire from the representation of the Riding, has, at the request of his friends, been induced to alter his determination, and will again appeal to the constituents will be glad to hear that he has in a great measure railed from his indisposition.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH HARN-—ti is said that Lord Henry Cholmondeicy will come forward, in conjunction with Mr. Portal, on the Comercial Common of the Commo

The merchants and manufacturers of Leeds have determined to tablish a Chamber of Commerce in that town.

EXTRAORDIMARY NOVELTY.—In the parish of Luxulyan, in the munty of Cornwall, no poor-rate has been required or made this half-year?

THE BRIGIANS AND THE SCOTCH FISHERIES.—For several years ack shavemen from the coast of Belgium have been in the practice of fishing if the Scotch coast within the three miles limit; and in many cases, especially it the west of Scotland, have careful our hardward and the many cases, especially referred by the shore, the same as if they were British subjects. Those "prileges" thus select upon by the Belgians excited not a little featonsy among he Scotch fishing community, and more so that the produce of their skeries is completely excluded from the territory of Belgium. The matter was skeries is completely excluded from the territory of Belgium.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE SYNOD OF EXETER.

The following communication has just been addressed by the Bishop of Exeter to the Archdeacons of his diocese:

to the Archdeacons of his diocess:—

"Boar Mr. Archdeacons of his diocess:—

"Boar Mr. Archdeacon,—Having announced to my clergy my purpose of holding, with God's permission, a synod of the diocess soon after the conclusion of my present visitation, I now request you to desire the deans rural to inform the presbyteries, whether beneficed or licensed, in their several deancries, that have fixed on Wetnesday, the 25th of June next, for the meeting of the synot be continued on the two following days. We shall assemble first in chapter-room, and proceed theory of the synote in the present of the synony of the synon

great article of the Creed—I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of stars as well as to the doctrine of our Church on the graces of that Sacrament, as set forth in the Catechism.

On the two other days we will discuss such matters of practical interest as shall seem best calculates with God's bisesing, to promote the great ends of our manual states of the controversial theology.

It is manifest that so numerous a body cannot usefully be brought together except by representation. I therefore invite the clergy of every deanery to elect two of their own number, together with their deans rural; to meet me, the dean and the greater chapter, my chaplains, and the officials of the archdescons. This clection, however, it may be better to defer till within a short time before the proposed suceture. In the meanwhile, the would desire the deans rural to call advantable to the archdescons of the archdescons which they may recommend for the consideration of the Synod. It is desirable that such questions be proposed six weeks before the 26th of June, in order that I may select such as shall seem fittest, and submit them to the deliberation of the clergy of the several denarries a month before that day. This will give aufficient time for their deliberations, and for electing their representatives.

"As it is important that these representatives shull on one be considered as and the holders of the provise of those who are present, and the holders of the provise of those who are absent. This would be best secured by electing seak separately.

"The clergy of every deanery may send their opinions on the different questions to be proposed through their representatives, who will, however, be free to give their own judgment on those questions in the synod.

"We may humbly hope that the singerity of the votes of those who are present, and the holders of the own in the synod." The clergy of every deanery may send their opinions on the different questions to be proposed through their representatives who will, however, be free to

Bishopric founded.		No. in 1850.			
1825	Jamaica		57		116
1825	Barbadoes		50		129
1839	Toronto	**	71		139
1939	Newfoundland		10	4.6	45
1841	New Zealand		9		, 31
1842	Tasmania		19	441	51
1845	Fredericton	**	30		52
1847	Melbourne .	0.0	3		15
1847	Adelaide		- 11	**	22
1847	Newcastle		17	**	27
1847	Cape Town		13	**	38
			290		665

SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH AT HULL.—Another of the curates of the High Church of Hull, the Rev. Thomas Dykes, has publicly announced his resignation, on the same grounds as those stated by his late coadjuor, Mr. Barff. Mr. Dykes says that he entertains "doubts," and will not sgain minister until those doubts are removed.

EFISCOPAL CONSISTENCY—The Bishop of Rochester has issued an order to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester Cachedral, directing them to intone chapter of the control of the control

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-MONDAY.

The House re-assembled for the first time after the Easter recess.

ECCLES ASTIGAL TITLES BILL.

Lord J. Russall said that perhaps it might be convenient if he were to state
e.o., agreed by to his promise before the Recess, the view which the Government
old with recard to the amendments which were proposed to be inserted in the
closiastical First Bill in committee, and more particularly those which had
en proposed by the hon, member for Midhurst (Mr. Walpole). With respect
the first clause in those amondments, her Majasty's Ministers would have no
jection to it in principle, but they thought that it would be carried into effect
or completely by the terms of the presention of their own bill. With regard
or completely by the terms of the presention of their own bill. With regard
or some property of the presention of their own bill. With regard
or Majesty's Ministers had found, after full consideration, that they could not
shed to reserve any opinion until the House should have gone through the
assess and settled what form the catestiment would take.

Mr. Watroka asked whether he was to understand that his first clause would
the odjected to?

result, said they did not object to its principle, but thought it be better carried into effect by the preamble of the Governmen

PROPERTY TAX BILL.

On the order of the day for the second property tax Bill,

Mr. Svoones entered at considerable length into an exhibition of the injustice of injustice of the second reading of the Property Tax Bill,

Mr. Svoones entered at considerable length into an exhibition of the injustice of injustice of the tax, which, if now renewed, would be tantamount to the celaration of its being a permanent tax. He quoted the opinions of Mr. Horner, ord John Kussell, and others, against the tax, and, expressing his decided pinion that the continuance of the tax would be detrimental to all the most inordan interests of the country, he moved as an amendment that the bill be read second time that day six months.

Mr. Movers econoded the amounts of the tax better than the property of the continually paid most adjust any clarkes, which rather than minute to, her continually paid most adjust any clarkes on their assumed profits.

Mr. FERSHITTELS would amport the second reading of the bill for continuing he Income-tax for a short time, on the understanding that the Chancellor of the scheducer would take into his consideration a more equitable system of taxastion and tax which now existed.

neguer would take into his consideration a more equitable system of taxiston to that which now existed.

I was recommended to the timber and coffee duties and the abolition of the lower of the timber and coffee duties and the abolition of the lower of the timber and coffee duties and the abolition of the lower of the timber and coffee duties and the abolition of the lower of the lower of the timber and coffee duties and the abolition of the chancellar of the timber and the lower of the timber and the lower of the timber of the lower of the timber of the lower of the timber of timber of the timber of the timber of timber of the timber of timber

oped that Mr. Spooner would not divide the House upon the question of the cund reading. Mr. Spoones asid he would not divide the House upon the amendment; thich was then negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second me, and ordered to be committed on Friday. The following bills were then read a third time and passed:—The Stamp stites Assimilation Bill, the Exchequer Bills (£17,765,600) Bill, and the In-manity Bill.

demnity Bill.

THE OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Lord J. Russenz, gave notice, that it was his intention to propose that the

House do meet at aix evolced on Thursday next, instead of the usual hour.

The House then adjourned at a quarter to seven evolce.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-TUESDAY.

Mr. Hearies presented a petition from the shipowaers of London, complaining generally of the injurious operation of the repeal of the Navigation Laws upon the shipping trade. The hon. member gave notice that on a future day he would call the attention of the House to the subject.

the shipping trade. The hon, member gave notice that on a future day he would call the attention of the House to the subject.

EX.AMINATION OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

Colonel Rain begged to ask the Secretary of War whether it was intended that the examination of candidates for commissions in the army should continue to be conducted by the professors at Sandhurst College, who were the authors of "manuals," and other publications of a similar character, upon subjects in which the candidates were required to be examined? Also, whether he intended to propose to the House, during the present session, the appointment of "cuptains of instruction" in regiments of cavalry and infanty? Also, what would be the best of this addition to our military establishment, and whether it would not amount to the sum of £30,000 per annum.

Mr. F. Maula, in answer to the first question put to him by the hon, and allow the sum of £30,000 per annum.

Mr. F. Maula, in answer to the after question put to him by the hon, and allow the sum of £30,000 per annum, and the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the control of the sum of £30,000 per annum, and the discussion of the discussion. No such plan had been decided upon a present, and it was more all the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion. No such plan had been decided upon a present, and it was more above to the discussion of the plan had been decided upon a present, and it was more above to state that the Commander-in-Chief discussion of

Secrated estimate.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.

In reply to Mr. Spraker, as to what steps had been taken to secure the personal discharges, which was a second property of the second propert

proclamation, with a reward, for the discovery of Waggett, Heyward, and irrchmene, the parties charged with the misblemeanure, the parties charged with the misblemeanure, the parties charged with the misblemeanure, the parties charged with the misblemeanure of the work of the work

vs. W. CLAY defended the water companies, and reminded the House that the they imposed were those sanctioned by various acts of Parliament, er some observations from Mr. Mowarr and Sir G. GREY in reply, we was given to bring in the bill.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Ewast rose to move a resolution to the effect:—That it is expedient that se mitigation effected in the law of this country with respect to the punishment death be extended to the colonies. In many of our colonies the law was assistanted to that of England with regard to capital crimes, but in others the peak yof death slit attached to many crimes which were not capital in this pountry. In Maida, for instance, besides murder, helt, if committee a significant with the cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was not at the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was the cape of the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was not considered the cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was sufficient to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was sufficient to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was sufficient to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was sufficient to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was sufficient to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was sufficient to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, this was sufficient to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided, the was not cape to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Dutch-Homan has provided to the Cape of Good Hope, where the Du

o'clock, the Hosse was "counted ont," there being only 36 members present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDDREDAY.

The House sat from moon to half past five o'clock.

Lord J. Russell having moved a resolution postponing the meeting of the motion until six on Thursday evening, Sir R. Boust newed, as an amendment, that an entire holiday should be granted to the members by an adjournment to

Friday.

A division was taken, and the amendment negatived by 52 votes to 12.

THE ST. ALBANS ELECTION.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSELL, a resolution was agreed to for presenting an address to the Urown, praying that a reward might be offered for the disco-

very and apprehension of the missing witnesses summoned by the St. Albans

section committee.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
In reply to a question from Mr. Hume, Mr. LANGURIARS and that there was
very wish to deal liberally with the exhibition, but it was felt impossible
free admission at the opening of the Exhibition, but it was felt impossible
to do so owing to their number, which exceeded 15,000. It was, however
the intention of her Majesty to attend the Exhibition on some one Saturdae
the intention of her Majesty to attend the Exhibition on some one Saturdae
morning, on which occasion the exhibitors would be admitted free, and have

olitan measure. Some further discussion resulted in the debate being adjourned for a formight.

Some further discussion resulted in the debate being adjourned for a forting on.

MANORIAL RIGHTS.

Mr. MULLINGS obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the acts for the constitution of manorial rights, for the extinguishment of heriots and reliefs, and rights of loads of manors to timber and trees on lands parcel of any manor and for the gradual enfranchisement of lands of copybold or customary tenure; and also for extinguishing free rents, reliefs, duties, and services payable or to be erformed in respect of freehold lands parcel of any manor.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.
Their Lordahips re-assembled, for the first time, to-day, after the Easter ress, but the House only ant for a few moments, and transacted no business of apportance.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.
The House did not meet until six coloner.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAT.

The House did not meet until six o'clock.

The Speaker communicated to the House that be had received from the petitioners against the return for the borough of Aylesbury, an intimation that it was not their intention to persevere with their petition.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill.

Mr. Newdrath moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He deprecated the system of session after session placing the two Houses of Parliament in collision on this question. So far from the bill desiring any weight from the return of Baron Rothschild for the city of London, he thought that election only proved that in the City they deemed in the City can be considered the control of the per cent. better than Jew.

In the Carolina of the per cent. better than Jew.

In the Carolina of the per cent. better than Jew.

J. Russell supported the bill, and Mr. Rochuck, the Solicitor-General, and Lord J. Russell supported the bill, and Mr. Rochuck, the Solicitor-General, and Lord J. Russell supported the bill, and Mr. Rochuck, the Solicitor-General, and Lord J. Russell supported the bill, and Mr. Rochuck, the Solicitor-General, and Lord J. Russell supported the bill, and Mr. Wegens, Sir R. Inglin and Mr. Goulburn opposed it; and, on a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 277 to 200.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON, G.C.B.

John Godrington, R.K., C.B.

SAMUEL SANDBACH, ESQ., OF WOODLANDS,
COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

This venerable gentlemen, who died at Woodlands, on
the 26th uit, in the 82nd year of his age, realized a
considerable fortune as a West India merchant at
Liverpool, and served the offices of Bailin, Coroner,
and Mayor for that important town. He was also a
Justice of the Peace for Lancashire, and acted as High
Sherr, I Developtable to 1820. He marreed to the Sherr
Developtable to 1820. He marreed to Married
Ross, and bad several children: the eldest son, Henry
Robertson Sanbach, Esq., is married to Margaret Roscoe, granddaughter of the celebrated William Roscoe.

JUDITH ANNE, COUNTESS OF RADNOR.

OF RADNOR.

Har Ladyship, whose decease is just amounced, was second write of the present Earl of Radnor, and third daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulot was married 24th May, 1814, and leaves issue two son, Jacob, Viscount Folkestone, and the Hon. Edward Bouverie, öxrrister-at-law, and woo daughters, Lady Jane

two Harriet, wife of William Ellice, Esq., and Lady Mary.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AGAINST THE

On Tuesday a very crowded meeting of Roman Catholics took place at the countries in Dublin. It was convened by requisition published in all the Dublin of provincial newspapers, and signed activation published in all the Dublin of provincial newspapers, and signed activation published in all the Dublin of provincial newspapers, and signed activation of the leading carry of the leading country, including tweaty-three Nembers of Parlament, a number of deputy-sutemants and other magistrates, together with large numbers of the learned rofessions, and municipal authorities throughout the country; and its object as to polition Parlament against the "Ecclosiastical Titles Assumption (III)," and the "Religious Houses Vitaliation Bio, Labulolics of the United Kinsdom

and intolerable violation of that religious liberty; and that the electations proposed to be made by the Government in that measure in the covernment in that measure in the covernment in the c

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH FRIGATE "FEIZA

ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH FRIGATE "FEIZA BAARI."

Among the "Great Exhibition" incidents of the last few days, not the least striking was the arrival of the Ottoman steamer of war. Feiza Baari (Shimmer of the San), flag of his lightness Vice-Admiral Monetafa Pasha, Captain Sali Bey. This noble vessel arrived at Spithead on Friday night (dast week), and early on Saturday morning, after saluting the Turkish squadron lying at Spithead, came up to Southampton. She is the beare of a cargo of Turkish contributions to the Great Exhibition in Hyde-Park. On anchoring, she immediately exchanged salutes with the town battery, after which the United States frigate St. Louvrace fired a salute, which was returned from the Feiza Baari.

The Feiza Baari is the first Turkish steam-vessel that has ever visited England. She sailed from Constantinople on the 6th ult., and remained two days at Gibraliar; which, with other delays, brought the time under steam from Constantinople a little above fourteen days.

The Feiza Baari was built at the Turkish dockyard in Constantinople. She is about 1600 tons burden, full ship-rigged, and is a favourable and creditable specimen of the proficiency in naval architecture to which the Turks have attained. Her fittings generally and cabin arrangements are very beautiful and commodious. The engines, of 450-horse power, on the double-cylinder and direct-acting principle, are from the factory of Messra. Maudslay, Sous, and Field, and propel the vessel at a rate of from 8 to 16 knots an hour, according to wind and weather. The armament is a very heavy one, as the vessel is pierced for and mounts 44 growth was a very leavy one, as the vessel is pierced for and mounts 44 growth was a constant of men is about 200. The Officers, sallors, and Iriemen are all Turks, but there are three English engineers.

On Sunday morning, If: H. D. Jourdain, the Ottoman Consul at Parks, but there are three English engineers.

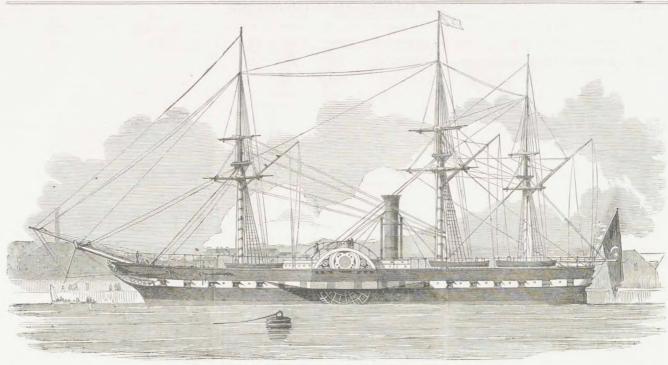
On Sunday morning, If: H. D. Jourdain, the Ottoman Consul at Parks, and there are the English engine

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.

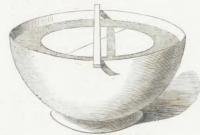
The experiment of M. Foucault for demonstrating the Rotation of the Earth continues to be daily explained by Dr. Bachhoffner, at the Polytechma Institution. Our Engraving represents the apparatus employed. Fixed to the floor is activable table divided into 360 degrees, and of 16 feet disancter north and south, supposed to rotate with the earth; while a ball '88 lb. weight, degenaing from an iron girder by a wire 45 feet long, wheates over its surface. The plane of vibration apparently merer changes; but the rotation of the table is visible by the alteration of the days and the removal in 18 transit. Dr. Bachhoffner provesses to conduct the experiment after the manner employed at the Fantheon at Farts, and on the grinciples laid down by the French mathematicians, subcring strictly to the administer 48. Foucault; and the rotation of the continue of the subclimation of the continue of the con

ROTATORY PARADOX.



THE TURKISH STEAM-FRIGATE "FEIZA BAARI," AT SOUTHAMPTON -(SEEPRECEDING PAGE."

But if it is not the sting a table placed ale is simply this: iction, remains sta-takes of its immo-in the same direc-



ROTATORY PARADOX

ent is not intended strictly intermediate between the

TERCENTENARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF

TERCENTENARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL.

THE 300th anniversary of this Royal foundation was celebrated at Shrowsbury on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24h uft., with great celar. The festivities opened with a public breakfast at the Lion Hotel, attended by about 100 gentlemen. On the same day (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock, a performance of Haydris grand ordrorio of the control of the cont



"THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH MADE VISIBLE," AT THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT-SREET,—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



Shrewsbury School was founded by Royal charter of Edward VI., in the year 1551, and has maintained its high reputation as a seat of learning to the present time; and it is stated in the Sivensbury Chronicle, that, Judging from the number of prices obtained in the Universities by its pupils, Shrewsbury School, during the last half-century, has been the most efficient public school in Eastland.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 4.—2nd Sunday after Easter. Seringapatam taken, 1799.
MONDAY, 5.—Bonsparte died, 1821.
TUERDAY, 6.—St. John Evangelist.
WEDINSDAY, 7.—Harmnersmith Suspension Bridge commenced 1823.
TRUBBAY, 8.—Islaf Quarter Day.
FAIDAY, 5.—Sun rises 4h. 21m.; sett, 7h. 34m.
SATUDAY, 10.—100h day of the year.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 10, 1801. Sunday | Monday | Tomoday | Tomod

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First Appearance this Sci

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Lessee and Manus Mr. JAMES ANDERSON.—On MONDAY, MAY 5th, will be performed by he

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE — Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY.—First appearance of Signor CHIARINI, with his colabrated demany sixed.—MOUDAI, MAY 5th, and during the week, will be presented the new grant-properties of ELRAMOR the ARACOS, the dyean of France and Ingland. With new dresses,

MON; nr. the Cove of Cork.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE and STRAND THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. W. R. Copeland. - On MONDAY, and during the week, LIVING in GLA
HUUSES. Principal characters by Meastr. Tibury, Davios, Norton, J. Howard, Atroc
S. Rogers, and Homer's Meastlews C. Horman, C. Mewlile, Ibldin, and Wallis, Texture

1. The Company of the Company of Merchell, 1988, and Wallis, The Merchell, 1988, and Wallis, The Merchell of the Company of Mewlile, 1988, and Wallis, The Merchell of the Company of Mewling, 1988, and Wallis, The Merchell of the Company of the Merchell of the Merche

JAMES'S THEATRE.-TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS,

MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S READINGS OF SHAKSPEARE.
-WIELING ROOMS. King-street, St. Jamos's.-Mr. Mixcusel. respectfully an-

ERUSALEM and the HOLY LAND.—New and magnifice by the results of th

AST DAYS of INDIA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, and BIRAZIIA, 200, Strand. 34 (Instead of a); Stalla, is (Instead of a). Three and BIRAZIIA, 200, Strand. 34 (Instead of a); Stalla, is (Instead of a). Three biraches and the stallar is the stallar in th

TOURISTS' GALLERY,—EASTER HOLIDAY RECREATION—Mr. CRARLES MARSHALL'S GRAND TOUR of EUROPE, GREAT MOV.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 10TH, 1851,

A DOUBLE NUMBER

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

On the 1st of May last.

On SATURDAY, MAY 17th, ANOTHER DOUBLE NUMBER will be iss ed

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 24, LARGE PRINT THE

GRATIS, WITH A DOUBLE NUMBER,

The FERNCH and GERMAN NUMBERS will contain matter almost exclusively levoted to the Exhibition; Single Numbers, price Sixpence cach, and may be add separately. The immense demand which is certain to arise will require arriy orders to be given to all Booksellers and Newsmen throughout the British Empire, France, Germany, &c.

THE INTERIOR OF THE EXHIBITION,

Taken from the Transept, is in preparation, and will be issued as early as he decorations and other arrangements in the Exhibition are completed. No expense will be spared to render these Illustrations faithful and beautiful Fictures.

Several LARGE SHEETS of ENGRAVINGS are also in Preparation, GRATIS:

GUILD of LITERATURE and ART; to encourage Life

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ENTERTAINMENT, of the OVERLAND MAIL, with Mr. W. BEVERLEY'S Illustrations, will be given on MONDAY, MAY but, as BIRKENHEAD; 6th, at Chester; 7th, Wrexham; 8th, Deserter; and 8th, Shoreshire; 1 Benefit, and Shoreshire; 2 Benefit, and Shoreshire; 2 Benefit, and Shoreshire; 2 Benefit, and Shoreshire; 3 Benefit, and Shoreshire;

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSICMR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT, MUSICHALL, STORE-STREET, BEDFORD-SQUARE.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his
some particulation of the property of the particulation of the particulation

ment, In six private research, up a 1 18—tream-surers, 20000.

M USICAL UNION—EXTRA CONCERTS.—TUESDAY,
MAY 6th, Itali-past Thress.—Quarted in 6; Monart. Solo Violonoulo, floer Menter
from the Court of the Conservation of Person.—Out Florence Vello Violin, filter Land (from
the Conservation in Progno). Merosaux pour le Tienes of Conservation of Person.

The Conservation of Person.—Out of the Conservation of Conservations of Conservations and Conservation of Conservations of Conservations and Conservations and Conservations of Conservations and Conservations

O'assire, angestever, memorrhamin.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY of LONDON.—Notice
hereby given to the Fellows of this Society, that the following resolution has b
passed by the Comerie—"Trak in order to facilitate the entrance of toreign visitors to
the following and the fellowing and the filling to the string prefixing of the is

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—YORK RACES,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

OPENING OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

At length the great event to which the whole civilised world has been for the last eighteen months looking forward with mingled interest and curiosity—the opening of the Great Congress of Industry—has been accomplished, and with a pomp of circumstance and a solemnity of observance commensurate with the important social interests which, in its future results, it so deeply involves.

On Thursday, the 1st of May—the day fixed upon from the very outset for the purpose—the Crystal Plance of Industry, in Hyde-Park, was inaugurated by the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Princes Wales, the Princess Royal, and many other brauches of the Royal family, besides several foreign Princes, who had come over expressly to assist in the imposing ceremony. Further, in order to give increased importance to the occasion, to stamp it with the solemn adhesion of her Majesty's political advisers, the officers of State, both of the Government and of the household, attended upon her Majesty, forming a magnificent and glittering cordige.

Many an anxious doubt, many a weak misglving which had at times been suffered to encroach upon the minds of the most zealous promoters and friends of this great undertaking, are now happily dispelled; the fondest aspirations of those who have worked unceasingly in bringing it to bear have been realized, and more than realized; for confident we are that the most glowing anticipations of successful and splendid result which the most glowing anticipations of successful and splendid result which the most glowing anticipations of successful and splendid result which the most glowing anticipations of successful and splendid result which the most glowing anticipations of successful and splendid result which the most glowing anticipations of successful and splendid result which the most glowing anticipations of successful and splendid results the following anticipation of successful and splendid results and the property of the control of the second of the successful and

the Royal standard was displayed from a staff erected at the top of the extreme end of the northera transept, which floated proudly above the hundred and one flags, of all nations, with which the exterior of the Building and from an early hour in the morning been desseated the day, we should state that at eight o'clock most of the metropolitan churches sent forth a merry peal; the union-jack being at the same time hoisted from their steeples.

Throughout the day the parks and the lines of thoroughfare presented a scene of indescribable animation; crowds of people rushing hither and thither; carriages, cabs, carts, and omnibuses crammed inside and out, forming a difficult passage through the dense uncounted and uncountable throng. In short, the opening of the "World's Great Fair" appeared to be kept by all, with one consent, as a national holiday—all the hope in Kinghistbridge, and a great proportion of those in Pieceadilly and other neighbouring streets, being closed.

The hour fixed for the opening of the various doors to the holders of season tickets was nine o'clock, but long before that time every possible point of access to the Building was through whiting for admission. Considering the immense number who eventually were admitted—some twenty-five thousand or thirty thousand at least—the proceeding was conducted with wonderful order and regularity, and with much less personal inconvenience than generally attends the congregating of large assemblies. The first comp d'œil of the Building; on entering the nave, was grand and gorgeous in the extreme: the vast dimensions of the Building; the breadth of light, partially subdued and sgreeably mellowed in the nave by the calico coverings placed over the roof, whilst the arched transept soared boldly into the clear arch of heaven, courting, admitting, and distributing the full effugence of the noonday sun; the bright and striking colours and forms of the several articles in rich manufactured goods, works in sculpture, and other objects displayed by the exhibitors, d

wing of Lablache, who looked as good-humoured as ever. Nearly the late-t of the arrivals at the north entrance was the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with various civic authorities, all decked forth in their robes of office.

By this time the honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in their gay uniforms, had taken up their station at the rear of the dais, whilst the time-honoured body of Beefeaters were ranged along the outer line of procession. The trumpeters and heralds stood ready to proclaim the arrival of the Queen of these isles, and the heralds to marshal the order of her coming. Meantime, Sir George Smart stood, baton in hand, perched up in a small rostrum, in front of the north ransept organ gallery, ready to beat time to "God save the Queen," for the five hundreth time in his life. Meantime the Lord Chamberlain and his subordinate officers glided about, looking very well satisfied with all their arrangements; and Mr. Commissioner Mayne was here, there, and everywhere, smiling so good-humouredly as for the moment to rob even police law of its terrors. Everybody was on the tip-toe of expectation for the arrival of the Boyal personages who were to grace the day with their attendance.

At half-past eleven the Duke of Cambridge followed shortly after him. Their Royal Highnesses now entered the retiring-room, which had been prepared for her Majestys reception, an elegant little apartment, covered with tapestry, and lined with silk, pale blue and white futed, with a crown overhead in the centre. The Commissioners and foreign ministers now made their way down to the entrance-half, ready to pay their respects to her Majesty reception, an elegant little apartment, covered with tapestry, and lined with silk, pale blue and white futed, with a crown overhead in the centre. The Commissioners and foreign ministers now made their way down to the entrance-half, ready to pay their respects to her Majesty on her arrival. Exactly at ten minutes to twelve, the Queen and her Royal Consort, accumpanied by the Princes of Wales and

approach of the Queen.

At twelve o'clock a flourish of trumpets proclaimed the advent of the Queen, signified outside by the elevation of the Royal standard at the morthern summit of the roof of the transept. As her Majesty and Prince Albert entered under the crystal arched roof, through the handsome bronzed and gilded northern gates, erected by the Coalbrookdale Company, through the adjacent spaces decorated by gorgeous exotics, sparkling fountains, and choice statuary, and as the flourish of trumpet and clarion proclaimed this their state entry, a most deafening burst of applause came from the concourse of loyal subjects around her, who rose to welcome the Royal pair. The sight was overwhelmingly grand. When her Majesty had taken her seat in the chair of state—to which she was conducted through the Royal Commissioners, Foreign Ministers, and members of the Cabinet, who, in their bright Court dresses and splendin miforms, were ranged around her chair—the national anthem, "God save the Queen," was performed by a choir of nearly a thousand voices, accompanied on the organ (built by Messrs. Gray and Davison) by Mr. Goss and Turle.

Soss and Turle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then read the following prayer, or

benediction:—

PRAYER.

"Almighty and everlasting God, governor of all things, without whom nothing is strong, nothing hely accept, we beseech Thee, the sacrifice of our praise and thanksriving, receive our prayers which we offer up to Thee this day, in behalf of this kingdom and land. We acknowledge, O Lord, that Thou hast multiplied the blessings which Thou mightest most justly have withheld; we acknowledge that it is not because of the works of right-cousness which we have done, but of Thy great mercy, that we are permitted to come before Thee this day with the voice of thanksgiving. Instead of humbling us for our offences, Thou hast given us just cause to praise Thee for Thine abundant goduess. And now, o Lord, we

beseech Thee to bless the work which Thou hast enabled us to begin, and to regard with Thy favour our present purpose of uniting together in the bond of peace and concord the different nations of the earth; for of Theo, O Lord, and not of the preparation of man, it cometh that violence is not heard in our land, nor contentions, nor violence within our borders. It is of Theo, O Lord, that nation does not lift up sword against nation, nor learn war any more. It is of Thee that peace is within our walls, plenteousness within our borders. But it is not of the the peace is within our walls, plenteousness within our borders. Whilst we survey the works of art and industry which surveased throughout the world. Therefore, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name be all praise. Whilst we survey the works of art and industry which survoind us, let not our hearts be lifted up that we forget the Lord our God, or that it is not of our own power, or of the might of our hands that we have prepared is all Thine own, in Thine hands it is to make creat and give strength and honour. We thank Thee, we praise Thee, we entreat Theet overrule this assembly of many nations, that it may tend to the advancement of Thy glory, to the increase of our property, and to the promotion of peace and good-will among the different races of mankind. Let the many nacries we have received dispose our lears to never a These more and more with our affections from those heavenly things which Thou hast, prepared for them that love Thee through the merits and mediation, of Thy son Jesus Christ, to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen."

The "Hallelujah Chorus" then followed, by the choir, under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop, accompanied on the organ by Drs. Elvey and Wylde.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert then descended from the daïs, and, taking his place with the other Commissioners, read the following address:—

oress:—
"May it please your Majesty—We, the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty's Royal warrant of the 3rd of January, 1850, for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, and subsequently incorporated by your Mejesty's Koyal charter of the 18th of August in the same year, humbly beg leave, on the occasion of your Majesty's auspictous visit at the opening which Exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the pre-

beg leave, on the occasion of your Majesty's auspicious visit at the opening of the Exhibition, to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings to the present time.

"By virtue of the authority traciously committed to us by your Majesty, we have made diligent inquiry into the matters which your Majesty was plaused to have made diligent inquiry into the matters which your Majesty has plaused to have made of the most desirable site for the Exhibition, the general conduct of the undertaking, and the proper method of determining the nature of the prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

"In the prosecution of these inquiries, and in the discharge of the duties assigned to us by your Majesty's Royal charter of incorporation, we have held constant meetings of our whole body, and have moreover, referred numerous questions connected with a great variety of subjects to committees composed partly of our own members, and partly of individual distinguished in the several departments of science at a great sacrifice of their valuable time.

"Among the earliest questions brough before us, was the important one as to the terms upon which articles offered for exhibition should be admitted into the Building. We considered that it was a main characteristic of the national undertaking in which we were engaged, that it should depend wholly on the voluntary contributions of the people of this country for its success; and we, therefore, decided, without hesitation, that no charge whatever should be made for the admission of such goods. We considered, also, that the office of selecting the articles to be sent should be entry toreign country, and in various districts of your Majesty's dominions, a general power of coursel being reserved to the week of the people of courter being reserved to the week of the people of courter being reserved to the week people and the service of courter being reserved to the week people and the courter of courter and in various districts of your development and the properti

volunitary contributions of the people of this country for its ancoess; and we, I therefore, decided, without hesitation, that no charge whatever should be made for the admission of such goods. We considered, also, that the office of selecting the articles to be sent should be entrusted, in the first instance, to local committees, to be established in every foreign country, and In various claricts on the consideration of the

To which her Majesty read the following gracious reply, which was put into her hands by Sir G. Grey:—

put into her hands by Sir G. Grey:—

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

"I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the excention of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission; and it aftords me sincere grafitation to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the splended spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

"I coordally concer with you in the prayer, that, by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of union among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivalry in the useful exercise of those faculities which have been conferred by a beneficent Frovidance for this good and the happiness of mankind."

Treasurers—Baron Lionel de Rothschild, William Cotton, Esq.; Sir John Secretary to the Executive Committee, Mathew Bizby Wystk, Esq. Executive Committee, Mathew Bizby Wystk, Esq., Executive Committee, George Drew, Esq.; Charles Wentworth Dilke, Jun., Esq.; Francis Fuller, Esq.; Henry Cole, Esq.; Lieut.-Colonel William Reid, Royal Engineere, Geo.

Esq.; Francis Fuller, Esq.; Henry Cole, Esq.; Lieut.-Colonel William Reid, Roy al Engineers, C.B.

Austria-M. C. Büschek, Chevalier de Burg.

Bavaria-Professor Dr. Schafhault, M. Theobaid Boehm, M. Haindi. Belgtum—M. C. Charles Caylita, M. de Belgtum—M. Sallandronze de Lamornaix.

Grand Danhy of Hesse—M. Rössler, Grand Danhy of

Rome—Signor Carlo Tribbl.

Secrotaries to the Royal Commission.—Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.; Sir Stafford H. Strein.

Special Commission.—Edgar A. Bowring, Esq.; Sir Stafford H. Strein.

Mr. Alderman Thompson.

Mr. Alderman Tho

Silver Silck in Waiting.

The Gentlemen in attendance upon their Royal Highenses the Duchess of Kent, the Dake of Cambridge, and the Prince and Princess of Prussia.

The Royal procession went up to the west end of the nave by its north side, returning to the east end of the nave by its south side, including the south end of the transept, and coming back to the centre along the north side of the nave, all present were time sexcellently well enabled to see her Majesty and the procession.

During the procession, and at the Queen's approach, the organs in the British division, built by Messrs. Willis, Walker, and Hill, of London, and those by foreign importers, Du Croquet (Paris), and Schulze (Erurt), were successively played.

On her Algiesty's return to the platform, the Queen declared "the Exhibition opened!" which was announced to the public by a flourish of trumpets and the firing of a Royal salute on the north of the Serpent ne. The barriers, which had kept the nave clear, were then thrown open, and the public were allowed to circulate, which they by no means appeared disposed to do, as they were all crowding towards the glories of the transept.

Her Majesty then returned to Buckingham Palace by the route by which she came, and all the doors, which had been closed at half-past eleven o'clock, were again opened.

Throughout the whole of the Queen's traverse of the Building, her face was wreathed with smiles and pleasant looks, and her Majesty evidently took a more than common interest in the brilliant spectacle which everywhere attracted her notice. The Queen wore a rich embrodered pink satin dress set with preclous stones, and a tizar of diamonds on her head. Prince Albert wore a Field-Marshal's uniform.

The Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Anglesey attracted much attention, the Duke supporting himself on his more aged companion, while both seemed highly gratified in their tour of inspection. We must also remember the droll Chiness Mandarin amongst the Foreign Ambasadors and Ministers, who swayed along from

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the Sadress which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.
"I have observed, with a warm and increasing interest, the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission; and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your platicious and unromitting exertions in the splended spectacle by which I am this day surrounded.

"I cordially concur with you in the prayer, that, by God's blessing, this undertaking may conduce to the welfare of my people, and to the common interests of the human race, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, strengthening the bonds of runion among the nations of the earth, and promoting a friendly and honourable rivairy in the useful exercise of those faculities which have been conferred by a beneficent Providence for this good and the happiness of mankind."

The Royal procession was then formed in the following order:

Heraida,

Architect, Joseph Paxton, Esq.

Superintendants of the Works—C. H. Wild, Esq.; observable and received the Works—C. H. Wild, Esq.; observable and received the Superintendence of the Surrey R. Hornel, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, Esq.;

Members of the Building Committee—I. K. Brunel, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, Esq.;

Members of the Building Committee—I. K. Brunel, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, Esq.;

Members of the Building Committee—I. R. Furnel, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, Esq.;

Members of the Building committee—I. St. R. Furnel, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, Esq.;

When her Majesty a floatish of the Majesty a floatish of the Works—C. H. Wild, Esq.; Oleven Jones, Esq.

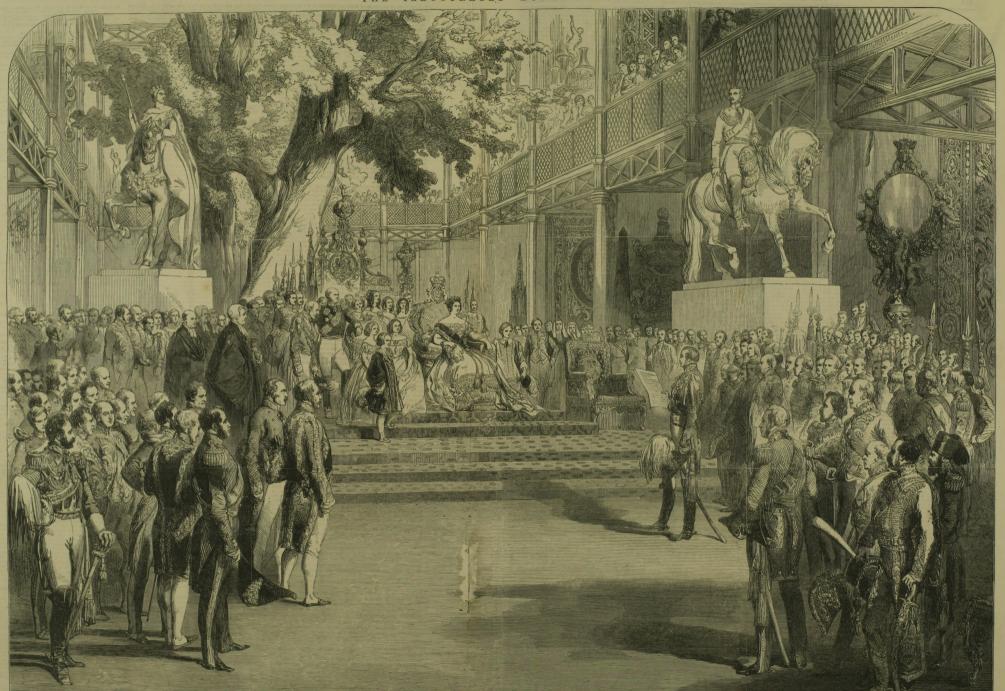
Superintendants of the Works—C. H. Wild, Esq.; Oleven Jones, Esq.

Superintendants of the Works—C. H. Wild, Esq.; Oleven Jones, Esq.

Members of the Building Committee—I. St. R. Funnel, Esq.; Charles Cockerell, Esq.;

When her Majesty and returners.

When her Majesty and returners in the Majesty and which and the members of the Building Committee—Learners and the first of



INAUGURATION OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING, BY HER MAJESTY; MAY 1, 1851;

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND METROPOLITAN TRAINING INSTITUTION.—
The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to this institution was held on
Wedneady, at the institution, Highbury Park, Islington. The chair was taken
Wedneady at the Institution, Highbury Park, Islington. The chair was taken
yether than the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
at half-past two o'clock, by Mr. Fumptre, Mr. Amongst the gentlemen years
were observed the Earl of Waldegrave, Lord Radstock, Mr. Ohlders, Mr. G.
Miller, J. G. Goodhart, W. Mackenule, &c. The objects of the society were ably
Miller, J. G. Goodhart, W. Mackenule, &c. The objects of the society were ably

enforced by various spectrus, and the second by various spectrus, and the seventh annual meeting of this seociation, while is at present surporting grants for 100 Scripture reads as held on Wednesday, at the Hanovergrants for 100 Scripture reads the society are the Archibishop of Canterbury and the Bielson the platform were the Bahop of Lichteid, Lord Charles Reseal, and the Bielson the platform were the Bahop of Lichteid, Lord Charles Reseal, Lord Charles Lord Charles Reseal, Lord Charles Reseal, Lord Charles Research Research

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIRLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednesday, at the Hanover-aguare Rooms. The Marquis of Choimondeley was in the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that 17,000 copies of Bibles and Testaments had been supplied during the last year, a considerable number of which had been distributed smougat her had been applied and the statements had been applied and supplied to the last meeting of the last year. The process of the last properties of the last

THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ. The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at the Hanover-squt Rooms; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird in the chair. The report stated that affairs of the society were in a very prosperous condition. The munber inmates in the institution during the past year had averaged 52, of whom were females, and 29 males, and of that number 14 were adults. They have the control that the property in a property in calling attention to the efficiency of their system for the

great pleasure in calling attention to the efficiency of their aystem for the instruction of adults, because it was with reference to these that the stenographic method of Lucas was peculiarly valuable. They were most anxious also to promote the spiritual weifare of the pupils by a system of careful religious training while, at the same time, they must not be insensible to the advantages aliang while, at the same time, they must not be insensible to the advantages aliang venue to this object by the smellar training of other independence of the prepared for the purpose of companies system the blind were enabled to comas geography; and only is in writing. The financial department showed a balance

in favour of the society of £102.

MIDDLESS X HOSTITAL, — On, Thursday the quarterly general MIDDLESS X HOSTITAL, — On, Thursday the load room of the court of the governors of the above charity was hold in the board-room of the institution; Thomas Hunt, Esq., in the chair. Owing so its desired and the same than the same th

numerous attendance

Sr. Lukk's Hospitals.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the governors of this hospital took place at the George and Vuitire, Lombard-attreet, for considering the recommendation of the committee, to expend a sum of £5000 in improving the drainage, in building a new chapel, a new laundy and work-rooms, and in providing other necessary accommodations for the hospital; Mr. Henry F. Lever's in the clair. From a statement laid treatment following results arising from the present of the committee, referring to the valuable report of the physicians, presented at their last meeting, turned to the consideration of the grounds of their present appeal to the bounty of the public, to enable them to prosecute the work in which they were engaged. They had found that the present system of drainage was deficient, and wholly inapplicable to the present improved methods. The arrangements of the laundry were also inadequats to the wants of the establishment; and the work-rooms and out-buildings were unsuited to the establishment; and the work-rooms and out-buildings were unsuited to the establishment; and the work-rooms and out-buildings were unsuited to the establishment; and the work-rooms and out-buildings, a new launder on the occasion of this establishment is and the work of the results anticipated by the committee of the occasion of the sembary formers and the proposed.

FIGURA INFERMANY.—The anniversary festival of the friends of this valuable institution was colorated at the London Tavern, on Monday evening—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding, supported by Sheriffs Carden and Hodgkinson, Sir James Law Lushington, Mr. Masterman, Mr.P., Mr. Freshfield, M.P., and about 140 other friends of the charity. His Lordship made an earnest appeal in behalf of the charity, in which he stated that during the past year 887 patients had been received, of whom 245 had been cured, 173 materially relieved, 5 considered internible, 33 discharged for irregularity of attendance, and 80 remained on the books; the total number of patients received since the formation of the charity in 1836 being 6005. He was glad to say that the charity had received a piece of ground for the erection of a strength which was deadly had received a piece of ground for the erection of a strength of the charity had received a piece of ground for the erection of a strength was deadly had received a piece of ground and the past of the charity had received a piece of the charity had received a piece of the charity had received a piece of ground for the erection of a strength was declared to the charity of the charity had received a piece of ground and the properties of the charity had received a piece of ground and the piece of the charity had received a piece of the charity had received a piece of ground and the piece of the charity had received a piece of ground and the piece of the charity had received a piece of ground and the piece of the charity had received a piece of ground and the piece of the charity had received a piece of ground and the piece of the piece of the charity had received a piece of ground and the piece of the piece

Hamisson's Sennal Institution.—The annual meeting of this charity was held at the Presensans's Tavern, on Thursday, Mr. Wayley in the chair, when a report was presented, which stated that the society had received greater support during the hast year than in any previous year. The charity had had during the past year, and still had, six patients on its couches; and the committee registed thit the number was so limited from the resources of the charity, upwards of 50 applicants being anxious to be stimuted by the prevented the past year had, and to five our of the charity of £159 iss. 2d. The

report was adopted, an

INDIGITAL SERVICENT INSTITUTION.—The eighteenth anniMILDSUTION IN ALC of the unde of this institution was held as the Freemasons'
Treaty feeth in alc, of the unde of this institution was held as the Freemason's
Treaty feeth in alc, of the unde of this institution was held as the Freemason's
Treaty feeth in the control of the Control

ART UNION OF LONDON.—The fifteenth annual meeting and drawing of prises of this society was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Lycenn Theories. Lord Montaegle in the chair. There was a large attendance of men the complete the buxes and pit of the theatre, while the whicels of fortune containing the numbers and prizes, were arranged on the stage. The proceed large were opened by the reading of the report. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, congratuisted the society upon the progress which have made since its foundation. In 15 years they had reised 2115,000, and they had every prospect before them of carrying on a long and successful campaign. The report was adopted. Mr. Ward moved that the thanks of the society be presented to the members of the council for their exertions. The motion was cordially carried. A vote of thanks having also been passed to Mr. Godwin sin Mr. Pocock, the honorary secretaries, the drawing of the prices was processed with. The following were among the successful drawers—Entitled each to a work of art of the value of two hundred pounds; C. A. Woodward Packham C. Huttun, Reading; A. P. Lariox, Olivaliar, Entitled each to a work of art of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds of the prices of one hundred pounds; A. Roberts, New York; James Thatcher of the value of one hundred pounds; A. Roberts, New York; James Thatcher

DISTRIBUTI IN OF PRIZES AT KING'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes and criticates of honour in the medical department of this college took place on Tuesday, at three o'clock; the Bishop of London, in the absence of his Graze the Archibshop of Cantrobury, presiding. The dean of the medical department read a report on the state of the medical school, from while it appeared that in no former year had the accession to the numbers been so considerable. The report stated that the number of students who can the book since October, and upwards of 10st, close the last report, the numbers been so considerable. The report stated that the number of students who can the books since October, and upwards of that, close the last report, the necessity for a new the longitud and the state of the

SPHERY CONSIDERS' GAS-LIGHT AND CORE ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of this company took piace on Monday, at the Bridge House Hotel, Lendon-bridge; Mr. J. A. Douglas in the chair. He stated, in reference to the immediate purpose of the meeting, namely, to procure the sanction of the proprietors to borrow a sum of money, that they must be aware that it was impossible to carry out works of magnitude without the sineway of war. There were only three courses for them to pursue: 1st, to pay up the amount of their respective shares to meet their claims: 2dly, to make calls; or, 3dly, to call this meeting for the purpose of obtaining the powers to raise the required sum. They found that by the first plan the sum raised would not be got in itime to second, by the wording of their deed, the calls could not be got in itime to meet the proposed arrangement; so they had determined on the bird-plan, and called the present meeting to give them powers to raise #20,000. If they sequiesced in this view, it would enable this directors to supply these time own gas by the 1st of September next; and he trusted the property of the their profits would be such as to warrant them and to exceeding #20,000, at a latton, authorising the directors to the coveding #20,000, at a fast of interest not exceeding #20,000, at a fast of interest not exceeding #20,000, at a

EQUALISATION OF THE LAND-TAX.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the inhabitants of the Old Artillery Ground, in the liberty of the Tower of London, was held at the Court-house, Ford-street, for the purpose of considering the Propriety of memorialising the Commissioners of Land-tax on the subject of the unequal proportion of land-tax payable by that liberty. Several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, shewing the inequality of the tax in their district, a memorial was drawn up, and ordered to be presented to the Commissioners of Land-tax, stating that the amount of land-tax assessed on the Old Artillery Ground amounted to and required a rate of 2s. 3d. in the £1 per annum, on the entire of the property therein, while the neighbouring parishes of Shoreditch and Bethnal-groen, in the same division, were paying about 5d. In the £1, and several parishes in the metropolis were contributing an almost nominal rate; that the memorialists did not wish in any way to be relieved from the fair and just proportion of any imposition, but they begged to about to the consideration of the Commissioners the fact of their being assessed in such an unequal proportion, and to an amount the highest of any place within the Tower Hamlets; and they therefore prayed, that, in lieu of their present unequal assessed ment, an equalisted rate in the £4, on all property, be made, which would afford

Accinery Relief Society, —The annual dinner of the friends of this society, established to afford assistance to the families of the suffering poor, by granting them allowances not exceeding 63, a week while the head of the family may be list up in consocience of accident, as it is often the case, took place at the Abbion Tavern, on Tuesday evening; Mr. Turner in the chair. It was stated that during the last year 197 families, consisting of 749 individuals, had been relieved, at an expense of £309 7s. Several appropriate toasts were

ADMISSION OF SOLICITORS.—The Master of the Rolls has appointed Tuesday, May 6, at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, at four o'clock in the after noon precisely, for swearing solicitors. Every person desirons of being swort on the above day must leave his common-law commission, or his certificate o practice for the current year, at the Secretary's Uffice, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane on or before Monday, May 5. The Property Lane 1991.

THE FLAXMAN HALL.—The Flaxman Hall, having been inspected by Frince Albert, is to be shortly inaugurated by the special invitation of the leading architects and other artists. The arrangement of the large collection of the works of the great sculptor, by Professors Cockerell and Donaldson, will

ROYAL BOYANIC GARDENS.—In order to provide for the admission of furginers to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regard's Park, the countell have, constructing the period of two Great Exhibition, authorised their fellows to admit four manners of the results of two, which is a great concession, as the gardens are manners and the assets of two, which is a great concession, as the gardens are manners and the second of two, which is a great concession, as the gardens are manners and the second of two procuring access. They have likewise given facilities to foreigners in obtaining tickets for the flower shows. This is independently if the privilege granted to the ambassadors, foreign men of science, students and other presentages of eminence, and of the conversaciones to be given in the gardens to the exhibitors and scientific victors.

LADIES' NEGRO ASSOCIATION,—The annual meeting of this society took place on Wednasday, at Willia's Rooms. The Hon, N. E. Buxton took the chair, and opened the proceedings by observing, that he could not but feel a deep the text of the could not but feel a deep the could not be the could not but feel a deep the could not be could not but feel a deep the could not be could not but feel a deep the could not be could not not be could not be could

We understand that her Majesty has been pleased to give directions that private carriages abould be permitted to pass through nuckingham and Stable-yard gates of St. Johnson Parivillac will not be extended to any beginning from the stable part of the property of the pro

necessary on those days on which ner sasjest mous drawing ones and levess.

BATT'S HIFTODROWNE.—This extensive building now erecting at the corner of the Victoria-road, Rensington New Town, is fast progression towards completion. It is of oval single, about 500 feet long by 400 feet across, its capacity being, it is sad, to hold some 14,000 persons, who sit on seven rooted seats, whilst he area itself is open to the sky. It is a fine building of the class; and does credit to the architectural ability of Mr. G. L. Taylor. Situated so in mediately in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, and managed by a gentleman ac experienced and enterprising as Mr. Batty, the Hippodrome is sure to receive was amount of patronage during the forthcoming little ket of strangers into the

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued cards of invitation to a banquet at the Mansion House, on the 8th of May, to her Majesty's judges and their ladies, the commissioners in bankruptcy, and many of the leading members of the bar, as well as to the high sheriffs of the four metapolitan counties, and the sitting magistrates of the several police courts of the material counties.

metropois.

CHEAF OMNIBUSES FOR THE EXHIBITION.—On Monday, no less than ten new omnibuses commenced running from Kennington-gate to the Exhibition, charging no more than 2d. for each passenger for the entire distance, taking the route by Kennington-green, Walcot-place, over Westminster-bridge, to Charing-cross, and thence to Piccadilly, &c. A similar number, non the same terms, will be placed on this line in a few days, and a like number, it is moderated, will also start from Camber well-gate, at the same economic rate.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual meeting of this society was held at their house, in Albemarie-street, on Thursday; William Poles, Esq., M.A., F. R.S., in the chair. The report issted that the receipts of the year amounted to £410 3s. 8d., showing an increase of the preceding year of £410 3s. 8d., showing an increase of the preceding year of £410 3s. 8d., showing an increase of the preceding year of £410 3s. 8d., showing an increase of the preceding year of £410 3s. 8d. showing an increase of the preceding year of £410 3s. 9d. showing an increase of the preceding year of £410 4s. In the preceding year of £410 4s. In the preceding year of £410 4s. The preport was adopted, and year of £410 4s. 9d. St. 10 4s. 10 4s.

HORTCULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The annual meeting of this society was held at he offices, in Regent-arreet, on Thursday, Mr. Histon, V.P., in this chair. The report stated, that during the past year every care had been taken too hor or the gard-us, and that in the month of June Mr. Hosea North and the past year there had been a distribution of case plants within the grounds. During the past year there had been a distribution of 6239 plants, 40.422 seeds, and 1949 cuttings; and several valuable plants and seeds had been received from friends of the society. The receipts of the year had been £4638 194, 94; the expenditure, £5043 105, 5d.; and the liabilities, £1378 94. In It was resolved, that, in order to render the gardens accessible to the foreign visitors to this country, they should be allowed tickets for the £Milbitton at 36, 5d. cach, on sending vonders from the consuls of their respective countries. The report was adopted; and some formal resolutions having passed, the meeting searasted.

PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOCKEY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at Exoter Itall; the Marquis of Choimodeley in the chair. The circular stated that the society had circulated considerably more than half a million of prayer-books, and about three millions of homily and other tracts; still they found abundant room for the employment of all the means which were placed at their disposal. Abundant proof was given to show that the society greatly required enlarged support, as they had many appeals from very destitute places. The report was adopted, and after some rou-

VAUKHALL-BRIDGE COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company took piace on Tucaday, at the George and Valture, Lombard-street; Mr. H. Parnell in the chair. The report stated that land belonging to the company had been disposed of to the Westminater Improvement Commissioners for £150, which had been carried to the reserve fund, amounting to £672 14s. 2d. The committee recommended that the toll on two-horse carriages should be reduced from ninepence to sixpence. They felt themselves justified in recommending a dividend of 11s. per share. The receipts amounted to £7153 2s., and, after deducting the disbursements, there was a sum of £1689 14s. 3d. at their bankers. The report was adopted; and, after a voto of thanks to the chairman,

Like meeting, separa w. Kennington-Gardeness By Equestrains.—On Management, a large and influential meeting of the residents of Bayawater, Komisiquen, Notting-hill, and the vicinity of Kensington-gardens, was held at the Prince Albert Tavern, Notting-hill, consider the propriety of presenting a petition to the Queen against the intended formation of a public ride in Kensington-gardens. Amongst those who signed the requisition calling the meeting were the two churchwardens of the parish of Kensington, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of the district. Mr. Boyle, barrieter, presided, and said the question they had mot to consider was one which did not affect the inhabitant of the district. Mr. Boyle, barrieter, presided, and said the question they had mot to consider was one which did not affect the inhabitant of Kensington alone, but one which materially concerned the health recreation, and comfort of the whole metropolic and the recreation, and comfort of the whole metropolic and the recreation, and comfort of the whole metropolic and the recreation, and comfort of the whole metropolic and the recreation, and comfort of the whole metropolic and there of the period of the parish of Kensington alone, and the recreation, and comfort of the whole metropolic and thereby to encourage a construction of the properties of the properties of the period of the period of the properties of the properties of the encourage a constitution of the properties of the pr

MERTING OF CERSUS ENUMERATORS.—On Tuesday evening, a numerous meeting of the enumerators under the census took place at the Equestrian Taven, Blackfriars-road. Mr. Behana took the chair, and briefly explained the objects of the meeting. Mr. Potier said he was an enumerator in 1841, and that then the remuneration was better, although there was less work to do, than for the present exteens at the under the tensus; the thought that it would be un-English and cowardly if the present attempt at imposition on the part of the Government was allowed to pass an explaint of the control of the c

STILLIDE OF THE PRINCIPAL COMMISSIONER FROM HOLLAND TO THE GREAT EXBIRITION IN HIDS-PAIR.—On Monday, at noon, a jury was empanelled before Mr. Baker, at No. 21, Finsbury-square, on view of the body of Mr. F. G. Gamp, aged 24, a fine young man, and of most wealthy connections in the Netherlands, who was pincipal commissioner from Holland, appointed to attend to the arrangement of the contributions from that cann'ty the Great Exhibition in Hyde-park, and who committed suicide on Saturday night lact the prote Embawar, with Mr. John William May, the Datch Consul, to watch the proceedings. John Hansey, servant to Madame Julia, landlady of thomes, said that the deceased, about a month ago, engaged partments. Last Saturday night deceased returned from Hyde Park at seven o'clock. He appeared extremely desponding. He dined with Madame Julia and Mr. Monchet About ten o'clock the following morning winess went to his bed-room, with it out of strong less. He knocked repeatedly, but could obtain no answar. The requisity, came to his assistance. A key was obtained, with which Mr. Mouchet opened the door. Deceased was then found asspended by a piece of cord from the bed-post, and life was extinct. Wilness instantly went for a surgeon of the part of the stated that he cut the cord with a pair of essons. He had hear that a person was about to be appointed as commissioner, to supersed deceased the things of the cut of his had. Veridic, "Temporary insantly. Deceased in control for the reatment he has been subjected to by the business he was engaged upon being about to te take tout of his hands. Veridic, "Temporary insantly."

THE LATE MELANCHOLY CASE OF SHOOTING BY A CLERGYMAN.—
In the case of the Queen v. the Rev. Joseph Smith, a writ of certiforari had been
send upon an order made by Mr. Justice Colering, directed to Mr. Carriok
send upon an order made by Mr. Justice Colering, directed to Mr. Carriok
in this melancholy affair, and an application was subsequently made before it
same learned judge, to admit the rev. gentleman to built built consequence of
an accidental emission on the part of the coroner, to return the depositions, the
judge refused to make an order. OM Monday, in chambers, before Mr. Justice
Wightman, Mr. Adams renewed the application, the depositions having since
the press to the evidence taken before the Lordship, from the publicity given by
the press to the evidence taken before the coroner; and he det no doubt that an
inting the defendant to all. On the former occasion had be far to doubt that
proper one for the exercise of the jurisdiction which the judge possessed, of admitting the defendant ball been in a state of mind since the fistal occurrence to
render his removal dangerous, and call for the sympathy of his Lordship, an
issuity the application he then made. The parties representing the decease
consented to the detendant being admitted to ball. He was in custofy under the
construction of the defendant being brought by habous to London. The learner
study has publication for a magnitariate for the county, to prevent the ne
coasity of the defendant being brought by habous to London. The learner
Judge laving read the depositions, said the case had been before his brothe
Coleridge, and he was of opinion that it was a fit case for the allowance of bail
and he therefore fixed the amount as followes—defendant himself in £400, an
two sureries of £200 each. An order was then made accordingly, for taking the
all selfores a magnitaries, ball to be approved of by him (the magnitaries), upon

ARRIVAL OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCES OF PRUSALA.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Prussis companied by Prince Frederic William of Prussis and the Princess Louisa, and the Princess and the Princess Louisa, and the Princess are the Prince and the Princess and the Princess are the Prince and the London-bridge terminus, and accompanied them in the Royal riages to Buckingham Palace.

In accordance with an order of the Lord Chancellor, the offices of Court of Chancery were closed on Thursday, in consequence of the opening the Great Exhibition.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.—The great match for the champship of the Thames, between Robert Combes and Thomas Mackinghey, will a place on Wednesday next, from Putney to Mortlake. The race, which as seen considerable interest, is appointed for six in the evening; and, from the Iknown equality of the men, a first-rate context may be anticipated. Citizen as been chartered by the Messrs. Searle for the accommodation of the citic, will accompany the race throughout.

FIRE LATE ACCIDENT IN THE TEMPLE.—Mr. Langham, deputy oner for Westminster, held an inquest on Saturday in the Old Kail of Lyon's, on the body of Mr. James Formin, barrister-at-law, who was killed on the pre-latThursday nightby failing from the staircase window of his chambers, in Paper-lating, Temple. A variety of evience was taken, all tending to prove that fail of the deceased was accidental. Mr. Peter Cunningham and Mr. James and the property of the present and the property of the deceased of the second floor shortly after eleven o'clock, when he was quite ir and cheerful. Mr. H. D. Maelean, barrister, occupying chambers on the if foor, and immediately over those of the deceased proved having heard o one come up to the second floor shortly after eleven o'clock on Thursday the totatirs. Hearing a bustle at the hail door, he looked out, and saw the face with his arms stretched out. There was an immense and the prince and the property of the control of the second floor shortly afte

Fire Arts.—We have been favoured with a private view, at Mr. tritidge's studio, 21, Brook-stroot, of a series of portraits, highly interesting, they are now upon the eve of dispersion. Some of them are finished, and her in considerable progress, of the members of the Royal Commission of the earter. First in place we may mention friting a blory chumission in exclusion, and representation in the attuided of chairman of the Commission new series as of Sutherland, Lord John Russell, Lord Lamman of the Commission in exclusion of the control of t

POST-OFFICE, APRIL, 1851.—Henceforward all letters rs addressed to Por: Natal will be forwarded from this country by crew steam packets leaving Plymouth on the 18th of each month if Good Hope, except such elters, &c., as may be specially directed to be sent by private ship or by any other conveyance. Letters I will be lighle to the nacket rate of one shillner the half-government.

field.

Captain J. Rainier is appointed resident magistrate at Riversdale,
Cape of Good Hope.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

COURTEST TOTAL ASS.

IN THE CREESS TOURNAMEST—As many foreign players ame to play conditionally on their cottaining leave of about the conditional part in the contests have across . Among the most distinctly entered, we may mans Mr Anderssen, of Breviaux Mr (8 B Petersburgh, Mr How With, the vettern Mr Lewis, Mr Kennedy, Mr Kisserjitzay, Mr Soun and Mr Latroche of in Enigma Cor 8 is rightly placed by us at K K 33.

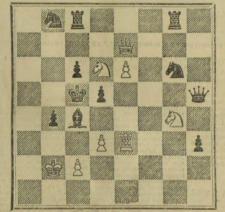
-How can we tell by such diagrams, which are the white and which the black Always use the initial "W" or "B" over each place, there can then be no mingham-You must be more explicit. As you at present put it, we do not under

n Queen for every Pawn advanced to his 8th sq., whether the same time or not f 5s should be sent to Robert Longhottom, Esq. 5, Caven-

wife numerically and it behaves every over the result of the rest of the result of the result of the result of the result of the OLTIONS OF PROBLEM No 380, by Valleyfield, Californ, M. E. R., Rombardier, Stricklands, F. OR, Cape Town, Varchy, Jack of Shrewsbury, Gioucestrems, Bellary, P of Graham's Town, are correct OLTIONS OF ENIOMAS by F.G.R., Mile, M. P. Phis, Regulus, Cape Town, R. B. of Ashford, Jack of Shremsbury, F. of Graham's Town, are correct

| SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 878. | BLACK. | B to Q sth | D takes P(best) | S. Bto Q Kt 6th (ch) K to his 5th | S. Kt to Q B 5th (ch) K to Q sth. | Maio

PROBLEM No 381 A masterpiece, composed and present



WHITE.
White, playing first, can mate in five moves.

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT. Ably fought game between the late Mr. HANSTEIN and Mr. MAYET

(Evans Gambit.)							
BLACK (Mayet).	WHITE (Hanstein).	BLACK (Mayet).	WHITE (Hanstein).				
I. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	24. Q to K sq (d)	B to Q'n 2d (e)				
2. K Kt to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q B 3d	25. Q takes K R P	QR to K sq				
3. KB to QB 4th	K B to Q B 4th	26. Q R to K sq;	B to Q sq				
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	27. B to K B 6th	Kt takes Q P				
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q B 4th	28. B takes B	R takes R				
6. Castles	P to Q 3d	29. R takes R	Kt takes B				
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	30. B to K 7th (ch)	Kt to Kt 2d				
8. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d	31. Kt takes Kt	B to Q Kt 4th				
9. QB to QKt 2d	P to K B 3d (a)	32. R to Q B 2d	B takes Kt				
10. Kt to A R 4th	P to K Kt 3d	33. R takes B	Kt to K 6th				
11. KR to K sq	K to B sq	34. B to K B 6th (ch					
12. Q Kt to Q H 3d	K to Kt 2d	(f)	K to B 2d				
13. P to K B 4th	K to K B 4th	35. R to B 7th (ch)	K to K sq				
14. Kt takes K B P		36. B to K Kt 5th (g)					
(ch) (b)	P takes Kt	37. K takes Kt	Q to K 3d				
15. Q to K k 5th	Q to K B 3d	38. Q to K R 5th (ch)					
16. P to K 5th	Q to K Kt 3d	(h)	K to B sq				
17. Q to Q's sq	P to K R 4th	39. K to B 2d	Qtakes QR P(ch)				
18. K R to K 3d	P to K R 5th	40. K to Kt 3d	Q to K 3d				
19. P to K R 3d	K to B sq (c)	41. Q to K B 3d;	Q to K 8th (ch)				
20. K to R aq	K Kt to K 2d	42. Q to K B 2d	Q to Q R 4th				
21. P takes Q P	P takes P	43. R to B8th (ch) (i					
22. P to Q 5th	KR to Kt sq	44. Q to Q B 2d	R takes R				
23. K B to K 2d		45. Q takes R	Q to K 8th (ch)				
And White gave perpetual check.							

. For, suppose—
WHITE.
P takes K P
P to K B 5th
Kt takes K P, &c.
en, K B to Q Kt 5tb; paralysing half Black's men

(e) Q to K Kt 6th would have been far h would have been continued as follows:— BLACK:

would have been constituted as follows:

25. B to Q B 34

26. Kt takes X

And While has a rafe game, and a piece more than his spronent.

(f) We have been carried by the control of the c

BLACK.

Q takes Q

Kt to K & Kt 3d (best)

28. K R to K 8th (ch)

Z9. Q R to K 6th, &c

BLACK

R to B 2d. WHITE. 26. Q R takes Q 27. B to Q Kt 5th

CHESS ENIGMAS.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 682.—By Hean Kling.*

Q B 4th.

Black: K at K B sq. Q at K 8th. R at K B 2d, B at K B sq. Kt at Kt 5th, P at Black: K at K R sq. Rs at K B sq and K B 3d, Kt at K R 3d, P at K Kt 2d.

This position control in actual play.

No. 683.—By E. A. M. M., of India.

White: K at Q R 2d, R at Q R 5th, B at K 7th and Q Kt 5th, Kts at Q 4th and Black: K at Q 2th, at K 6th, Kts at K 2d, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 2th, Q at K 8 6th, K at K B 2d and 5th, B at Q Kt 2d, Fs at Q B 2d and Q R 3d.

White to Play, and maje to the control of the St.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

The Emperor of Russia has decided that a commission of manufacturers and men of science, under the presidency of Count Kleinmichel, Director-General of Public Work, shall be sent to the Embition at London, and shall with France to examine the principal manufacturing establishments. The Enperor has also decided that such of his subjects as may visit London may pass through France on undergoing certain formalities.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At Professor Tennant's last lecture upon mineral Donalestic.

At Professor Tennant's last lecture upon mineral power, at King's Col.

70, he exhibited, by permission of H. J. Prescott, Esq., and W. Marshall, Esq., vernors of the Bank of England, the largest lump of Californian gold year ought to this country. It was due not for allivation bank at Carson's Creek the Stanislaus Exter, in August, 1830, by an Irlahman, named John Hughes Ardglass, near Townpairick. It is a water worn specimen, and weights is in Sanis of England.

On Stunday at noon, the Data of Carlot of Car

the place of the Earl of Westmoreland, now her Migasty's attentor as young, the reduced salary. Sir Hamilton Seymour is nominated Minister to St. Petersburg.

Mr. James, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, in the room of the late Mr. Rushton. The salary is £1000 a year.

On Saturday morning several of the labourers in the London Docks were employed in burning about two tons weight of spurious tea which had been setzed by the officials of the dock company.

Two men perished at Dorking, on Friday week, whilst sinking a well, by the earth falling upon thein at a depth of more than fifty feet.

The Birmingham Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge have prepared a memorial to the Chancelor of the Exchequer, which has already received apwards of six thensand signatures, including the Mayor, members of Parliament, high and low bailfits, and many of the clergy and members of the town council. When completed, it is expected to have fifteen thousand genuine signatures, and will be 700 feet long.

The Liverpool Saliors' Home Bazaar realised upwards of \$2000; so that, deducting a large sum for expenses, there must be more than £4500 net proceeds for the charity.

The inhabitants of Liverpool were much surprised to see on Friday week, walking up and down their streets, a man of extraordinary dimensions, Arthur Oaley, from Suby, Lezayre, Isle of Man. He is only twenty-three years of age, stands aven feet six inches high, and weights twenty-one stones. He is a Manx farmer, and has a little property of his own. He arrived in Liverpool by the King Grey, Capaina (usayle, from Douglas, to bid farewell to a number of his friends who were about to enigrate.

ction.

On Thursday (last week), at Elenhurst, in the vicinity of Lichfield, aring a violent thunder-storm, Mr. Joseph Adams, a respeciable farmer, was ruck by the electric field, and killed on the spot. His servant, William Hall, he was within a few yards of him at the time, had his half scorebed on the ght addo of the head, and his wearing appared currrem his neck to his shoes.

The new almahouses erected by the Fishmongers' Company, at andawbruh, being fluished, the aimapeople have all been removed from the eld alliding, opposite the Elephant and Castle, Newington, and are now in com-

iron, by the masters of the craft, of large tenings and steam-power, an assume on the most improved principles.

During the last week fifteen vessels put to sea from the Birkenhead Docks, and there are at present in dock sixteen vessels.

In consequence of the reduction of the duty on bricks, many of the brickmakers at Altrinchean, near Manchester, have increased the size of their mondia, without giving any additional wages to the labourers, whose work is increased thereby. The latter have therefore turned out, and considerable distinctions of the size of the size



SCENE FROM "ARLINE; OR, THE FORTUNES AND VICISSITUDES OF A BOHEMIAN GIRL," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A BOHEMIAN GIRL," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A BOHEMIAN GIRL," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

This week we give an illustration of this amusing burlesque. Here we have Priscilla Horton and Annie Romer, as the Distressed Pole and the Wandering Dannsel, indulging in those sweet passages of love and sorrow, musical and oral, which inspire with the yellowest glealousy the Gipsey Queen, half issuing from her tent. We wish that our artist could have exhibited the capital make-up of Mr. II. Bedford in fuller relief; but, of course, the requisite perspective would not permit what had been isse desirable. But the hero and heroine are there, unmistakeable portraits—capital impersonations of the lovely and loving in burlesque—acancely burlesque enough, perhaps. But in this our artist is not at fault: rather, is it the misfortune of the authors in the choice of a subject naturally restive to the exaggerations required by the extravaganzar-spirit, on its part equally intolerant of compromise. But the sterling merits of the writing ensure the success of the piece.

SCENE FROM "ROGER DE COVERLEY," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

OF Artist has here represented a seene from the gipsy episode of the highly interesting and characteristic drama now embodying, at the Olympic, the manners of the reign of Queen Anne as portrayed by Addison in 'The Spectator.' It representes its Roger in proximity with the gipsy common the angle of the passages. She has a compass of about two octaves, raing to the C in att. There Addison in 'The Spectator.' It representes its Roger in proximity with the gipsy common the angle of the great of a common the state of society described. The seene is picturesquely conceived, and serves to give variety to a drama founded on a subject full rather of character than of incident. It also serves to give a deep tone of colour and romantic interest to the gentilities of the general them. It might be wished that the the gentilities of the general them. It might be wished that the the gentilities of the general them. It might be wished not only the season of the constitution of the state of society described. The Romany tribe and the house dwellers never did mix, but, like parallel lines, remained one outside the other, however close they might approximate. We cannot therefore, complain of that dramatic occomply which resembles the life it would represent. As we have previously said, this play ought to be attractive; both author and actors have done their best in its produce.

*ARLINE; OR, THE FORTUNES AND VICISSITUDES OF Lion; and, should it not succeed, we must seek in foreign elements for the cause of failure.

THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Donisati's "Lucrezia Borgia" was introduced on Saturday night, with a novel and strong cast. Malie. Alaimo, the new aspirant for lyric glory, made here in the property of the control of Victor Engols tragety, which the opera is founded, Malia at the heroing of Victor Engols tragety, which the opera is founded, Malia at the heroing of Victor Engols tragety, which the opera is founded, Malia at the heroing of Victor Engols tragety, which the opera is founded, Malia at the heroing of Victor Engols tragety, and which the opera is founded, Malia at the heroing of the standard of the formation of the Signor Casanova, a new basso, was Gazella; the Spaniard Gubetia was allotted to Signor Lorenzo; Signor E. Lablache austained Petrucci; and to Signor Balanchi, Scotti, Mercuriali, and M. Peultier were assigned Astolpho, Licerotto, Rustiphello, and Vittleons. It will thus be seen, that more than ordinary care had been taken to ensure the efficiency of the secondary para, and the policy and advantage of the combination were indicated in the prologne and concerted pieces. The new Lacrezia experienced at at the close. Sing throughout the opena, and was honored with an ovation at the close. Sing throughout the opena, and was honored with an ovation at the close. Sing throughout the opena, and was honored with an ovation at the close and the close and the close of the stage has actually not been more than four months, there is every reason to hope for a bright future for her. She is young and has a good stage presence, with a fine fashing eye. Her voice is a soprano of penetrating more than of sympathetic quality, and it is heard to the best advantage in foreible passages. She has a compass of about two octaves, rising to the Cli natt. There is a determination "to do" in her style, indicative of a natural impulse. Her most effective scene was in the dow with the Dake, and her flary pulse. Her most effective scene was in the dow with the Dake and her flary pulse. Her most effective scene was in the quot with the

Segreto." There was a divertissement by Paul Taglioni, with Pugni's music, in which Carlotta Grisi, Amalia Ferraris, and MM. Charles and Taglioni appeared; and, finally, the ballet of "Les Metamorphoses," with Carlotta Grisi's sprite, closed the evening's attraction.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

Such, we have already announced, was to be the name of the New Strand Theatre, under the management of Mr. W. R. Copeland, by whom it was opened on Monday, with two new pieces, one by Mr. Courtenay, and the other by Mr. Shirley Brooks. An evident advantage was taken of the Crystal Palace in the titles of both ventures—"Living in Glasshouses," being the name of one, and "The Exposition" that of the other. The first, however, deals merely with the squabbles of two rival families, who live by calumnisting each other; the other with a visit of Scandinavian delites to earth and the Crystal Palace. Both we believe to be pleasantly written, but cannot judge until the performers are perfect in the dialogue. Mr. Tilbury, Mr. Attwood, Miss Marshall, and Mr. J. Reeves are members of the company; and, when time for rehearts labal have been given, will doubtless justify their past reputations in a new experiment.

The Wizard of the North, Mr. Anderson, and the French plays occupy this stage, on alternate evenings. The first is as wonderful as ever, and astonishes not only by the number and subtlety of his tricks, but by the extent of his apparatus.

not only by the number and subtlety of the ircks, but by the extent of his apparatus.

On Monday, Mr. Mitchell opened with the Parisian drams, and, according to this programms, promises the newest re-productions, so that we shall be as close as possible to the condition of the French stage. His proceedings, so far, keep Nace with his pledges.

Sace with his pledges.

Sace with his pledges.

Sacciates, Mr. Serbie and Legoure, entitled "Une Rattaille de Dunnea," and which was produced the middle of March at the Théâtre Français. This clever farms depend on its characterization. The plot turns on an old device—that of a suspected person being protected, in the guise of a footman, by an influential slay, of opposite opinions: the former being a M. Flawgray, a vonne officer, escaping from the consequences of a Bonapartean conspiracy; and the latter, a countest & Antereal, by whom the prefect of police is deceived, until the danger has passed away, when the young gentleman, who had been made interesting by peril, is rewarded for the trouble he has been given with the hand of the Countest's and the subject of ornament is the first of being the preferred the which incident is quite a secondary matter. Midlie, Judith and Mdlie, St. Marc discussed and the secondary matter. Midlie, Judith and Mdlie, St. Marc which incident is quite a secondary matter. Midlie, Judith and Mdlie, St. Marc which incident is quite a secondary matter. Midlie, Judith and Mdlie, St. Marc which incident is quite a secondary matter. Midlie, Judith and Mdlie, St. Marc which incident is quite a secondary matter. Midlie, Judith and Mdlie, St. Marc which incident is quite a secondary matter, discussed as a but we must not pretermit M. Regnier, in the part of De Gripnon, a guest of the Countess, who is mistaken and arrested for the delinquent, drawghted from the "Montansier," an agreeable trifle, illustrating the inconveniences of being short-sighted. The lones was fashionably attended.

The Duke of Northumberland has given instructions, that, during the period of the Great Exhibition, his Grace mansions of Northumberland House, London, and Syon House and Great Exhibition, the Grace of the Great Exhibition of parties visiting London, more especially the country of Northumberland. By applying, personally or by letter, at the commissioner's office, Alnwick Castle, introductions for this purpose may be ob-

missioner's office, Ainwick Castle, introductions for this purpose may be obtained.

The first edition of Cocker's Arithmetic, a duodecimo volume, "printed for Thomas Passenger, on London-bridge, 1678," was sold, on Saturday, by Messra. Puttick and Simpson, of Piceadilly, amongst a collection of curious books and MSS. There is no copy in the British Museum, and on the curious books and MSS. There is no copy in the British Museum, and on the first of the control of th



SCENE FROM "ROGER DE COVERLEY," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Here is Longchamps at last, with a brilliant, sunny day, which has the effect of bringing out all the fresh toilets of spring. We will not, however, detain the reader from a description of what we have remarked there, and what the fashionable shops have displayed for the last few days. Delisle has made a public exhibition (his yearly custom) of the new objets and materials of the season. We observed there dresses destined for the Queen of Spain: these are of very rich silk, including a white taffeta dress, with two skirts; the upper skirt with a wreath of flowers the under skirt open in front, forming a tunio, also wreathed, with flower. Another dress has an immense bouquet of flowers at the bottom of each width, shooting up and lessening to the top of the skirt, at the waist. Figured dresses are the most numerous; and stuffs, which till now were worn quite plain, are ornamented this year. Even cambric makin is many-striped, with larger stripes down each front width. Woollen dresses, such as the Valencias popelinettes, are disposed in the like manner. There is also a great quantity of barège dresses, woollen, silk, cotton, and muslin, with flounces. Dresses are of quilted cotton, with a white ground, and sprinkled with little flowers, and wreathed in front; their little pardessus of the same stuff, and ornamented like the dress. The coloured silks, with sprinkling or running wreaths, are much worn for dresses, trimmed with flounces cut out, and ribbons put on. We should also mention a charming teofie, which is worn with the same kind of ornament—the silk greataine. All dresses are worn with the body open in front, and wide open sleeves, so as to show in all their beauty the chemisectes and under-sleeves, which daily increase in richness and elegance. English embroidery is in high fashion, and will be so during the whole season; but, with the ornamenta, is internixed either Valenciennes lace, or heavy embroidery or tambouring. Dresses and elegance. English embroidery is in high fashion,

toilet.

Head-dresses are ornamented with exquisite artificial flowers, put on in rather small flat half wreaths, on each side of the top. Plain bonnets of sewn or rice straw are often trimmed with light-coloured taffets. The Illustration shows a dress of grenadine, sprinkled with small flowers; body and sleeves open. Head-dress of black velvet, trimmed with Malines lace. Capote of smooth crape, with crown falling off. Manitelet, trimmed with long silk fringe. Popeline dress. Pardeseus of black velvet, and dress of pearl grey taffetta.

THE TWO WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

THE TWO WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

THE Old and the New Water-Colour Societies have opened their doors to the public on the same day—a course of proceeding not very usual with them. We may, therefore, fairly, as we viewed them together, include them under one notice. Both societies are in Pall-Mall, and it is an easy and an instructive athernoon's work to visit both galleries. Pleasanter lounges in an April or May atternoon can hardly be devised. If it is raining in Pall-Mall Bast, you can seek shelter in sunshine, with Cox or Copicy Flelding at the Old Society; if it is sultry and dusty in the New Society.

The two societies have the same objects—the advancement of water-colour art, and the sale of their own drawings. The Old Society excelsing and Cox, Evans and Hunt, Frout, and, perhaps, George Fripp, rejuding and Cox, Evans and Hunt, Frout, and, perhaps, George Fripp, rejuding the Hunter of the institution is Haghe, but there are men of note in Pall-Mall West besides Mr. Haghe. As Napoleon had marshals of scarcely inferior capacity as soldiers to himself, so Mr. Haghe has associates worthy to rank with him. Mr. Warren, the President, pains eriptural subjects quite as well as Benjamin West, and at lower prices. Young Mr. Corbould has a sense of chivalry and a knowledge of lists and ridings that would have endeared him to Walter Scott. Wehnert achieves in water-colours what few can accomplish in oil colours. Chase can take us to



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Haddon without the trouble of travelling there; and Davidson to green lanes such as Hobbema loved and drew so well, and such as our own Patrick Nasmyth could transfer to canyass with a dexterity and finish and feeling worthy of the Dutchman. Whiskey" (\$9)—works of very different character, one giving us courtly, the two most ambitious works are style of Wilkie or Edwin Landseer. In Mr. Tayler's picture there is



"THE VILLAGE SMITHY."-BY G. DODGSON, -- EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

Am a your son?

[Chorns of people to Fidds.]

Speak without tenr or restraint.

[Confused and looking at John, whose eyes meet hers]

Yes; the now shines on my darkened eyes!

People, there deceived you! He is not my son!

Liave no more a sun.

colouring is warm and rich, and the whole picture worthy of the gas which produced it.

e same order of excellence, and by the same artist, is (205) "Sameing before Herod;" but the leys of the girls are somewhat too rexcellence in the art which "pleased" Herod. We would not come by any means in the style of Taglioni or Diversary, but more they might have been, without leading any of that beautiful quasicative which Mr. Corbould has caught with a master's eye.

I the pictures are viewed apart from the increes attached it the commission, the best picture in the New Exhibition, the best to at either society, is (40) "Church of St. Gomar, at Lierre, Rel-Mr. Haggles's single contribution to the rooms. But what periffs is in its own way David Roberts could not surpass it olours, so full, so bound, so rich, with an effect of lightly deceptive. Such excellence should have an enduring existence; the water-colour aris is more evanecent than the art of painting dours—that art which Napoleon thought, even at its longest due to a poor return for so much excellence, achieved by the stone of a many matural and acquired qualities, exercised that he may be very well content with the reputation he has a long life of patient and attentive industry to one pursuit. Highe may be very well content with the reputation he has land the prices he can command. Foctry, too, if we may be occt, is in itself evanescent; shall Dryden be.

we doubt, though this is hardly the opportunity to urge out.

eck we shall return to the subject of the two Exhibitions, and ming pictures meriting attention.

MRS. PEACHEYS WAX FLOWERS.

GRAND PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATION.

The large and influential classes of the community who still put faith in the inciples of Legislative Protection to domestic industry and capital, and the leading bitteians who have advocated the claims of the sgriculturists, both in and out

earte.

at of the wealth, rank, and influence of the
carnestness and enthusiasm displayed have
ded at any similar demonstration.

ury Lane) the chair was taken at 12 o'clock,
ears, by his Grace the Dake of Richmond, K.G.,

tal in large masses. (Cheers.) They said, too, that the tenant-farmers must ansfer their capital to other lands. Thank God, the tenant-farmers' capital ansfer their capital to other lands. Thank God, the tenant-farmers' capital

ering.) n. of Selby, Yorkshire, the resolution

ministic applicate.

In a substitute of Selby, Torkshire, the resolution misistic applicate.

It is a substitute of the substitute of the

ns, h, in a very humourous speech, seconded the resolution, which ist loud cheers. proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Richmond, President of constant.

nan. of thanks was then given accordingly, which was responded to by Mr.

ing then separated at a quarter past five, having lasted five hours and

Supplemental Meeting, in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, the chair was Earl Stanhope, and the meeting was addressed by his Lordship, Mr. ang, Captain Vyae, M.P., Mr. Bull, of Cambridge, Rev. Charles Day, at farmers. The resolutions were copies of those adopted at the prin-

Illustrate this important demonstration next week.]

THE DINNER.

the evening some two or three hundred of the gentlemen who had attended meeting during the day assembled at dinner at the Freemannen's Tavern-ewer present—Mr. G. F. Young (the chairman), the Duke of Richmond, Stanhope, the Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Berners, Sir F. Fowke, Colouel top, M.P., Gaptain Bennet, M.P., Mr. Booker, M.P., Gaptain Yyse, M.P., H. ney, Esq., Colonel Kinloch, Mr. Butt, Q.C., &c. Mr. Higgs officiated as-brasier.

The customary loyal, patriotic, and Protectionist toasts were duly honoured, and the party did not separate until 2 late hour.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL v., THE LONDON DOCK COMPANY,—This case, which occupied so much time and attention last February, has been again brought before the Court of Exchequer. On Monday last after two days argument, a rule was granted to the Attorney-General on the part of the Crown, to show cases why a verticet should not be entered for the Grown as to the west-general casks of sugar on the 24,4th, 5th, and 6th counts, ow thy there should not be a new trial; and a rule was also granted to Sir F. Relly on the part of the defendants, to show causes why the verdict fround for the Grown as to

The main provisions of the Sale of Arseni

n.
unt of the Valais, in reply to a letter from the Sardi-ires in Switzerland, relative to the construction of a carriage-at St. Bernard, has given an assurance that the works in secompleted by the time those on the Sardinian territory

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF AT MADRAS .- Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., ceed Lieutenant-General Sir George Berkeley, K.C.B., as the floer in command in that Presidency. Sir Richard Armstrong rs in India, and in the Burmese war of 1125 and 1826, held the

galler.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON, GRANVILLE EGERTOX.—We retolal accounts of the untimely death of this young officer have been
town. Mr. Egerton was a mulshipman on board her M-jesty's slup,
(A Captain the Ion, Henry Keppel, The frigate was at California,
easures for conveyance to England. Mr. Egerton and a party of
to na shooting excursion, when Mr. Egerton's gun burst and killed

YEAR.

LAUNCH OF THE "PHINCE OF WALES."—This beautiful model of a 20-run frigate arrived from Woolwich at an early hour on Sunday morning, and was brought ashore at Cubit's wharf, finded, the same day, at high water. On Moniay morning, at two colock, nine horses were attacked to the slodge on the same and the same and the Ser.

of May,

a Multa, dated 12th of
arred to a son of Sir James
ty's ship Queen. It appears
rising boy, was showing off
off, when, missing his hold,
taching a rope that in some
ugh much hurt, tue young

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The current week has been monopolised by the monster gathering on the banks of the Roodee, which, we are bound to say, did not quite cashies what had been anticipated. Like the Newmarket meeting, its universel from the next will be a tolerably busy week, the calendar announcing the following race meetings:—Monday, Lewes (formerly held in August); Tuesday, Newmarket—offering nothing very brit lant; Weduesday, Liverpool Hunt and Plymouth; and on Thursday, Durnaun, Sirvesburr, and Eunburgch the last three promise got sport. The cricket season commences on Monday with an All England match at Lords.

BETTING AT CHESTER .- THURSDAY MORNING.

4 to l agst Teddington | 8 to l agst Hernandes | 25 to l agst Theseua | 50 to l — Prime Minister | 20 to l — The Bax | 30 to l — Black Ductor | 31 to l agst Acashana.

al to lagat heasham.

CHESTER RACES.—Tgesbar.

The Gnosvenou Stakes of 10 sova each, with 30 added.—Lord Waterford's Kick-up-the-Dust (D. Doyle), 1. Mr. Dawson's Mark Tayley (Cartwright), 2. The Moutts Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Jul. lawke Faddy Bird (Demplement), 1. The Waterford's stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Duke of Richmond's Harry Skurry (Kitchener), 1. Mr. Wikkin's Aristos (Lye), 2. The Optrowal Stakins Tarkes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added.—Mr. Smith's Emma (Harrison(, I. Mr. Merry's Mail of the Mountain (Wells), 2. The Patarine Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 100 added.—Dir. Smith's Emma (Harrison Tayles of 15 sovs. each, with 100 added.—Sr. J. Hawley's Merry Peal, 1. Mr. Dawson's Aris, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

uwson's Avia, 2.

The Corniferan Handicar of sove sech.—Lord Cardross's filly by Arundel, tof Gamarilla (Owner), 1. Mr. Carow's Escape (Mr. Bevill), 2.

The Thian Year of the Rooder Product Starts of 15 guineas each.—Its Subbing's Guardman (Bumby), 1. Mr. Dawson's Avia (Lyo.), 2.

The Tandemin's Platz of 200 guineas.—Hr. Listor's Naucy (Aendail), 1.

The Cira Massan' Platz of 60 guineas, added to a Swepstakes of 3 guineas.—Hr. Listor's Marcy (Rodail), 1.

The Cira Massan' Platz of 60 guineas, added to a Swepstakes of 3 guineas.—And Carolina (Rodail), 1.

The Cira Massan' Platz of 60 guineas, added to a Swepstakes of 3 guineas.

Anny, 2.

am), 2.
The SCRAMBLE HANDICAP of 5 sows each, and 30 added.—Mr. J. Oaborne's Ire-to, 1. Lord Strathunce's Scur, 2.
The Queen's Flarar of 100 guineas. Lord Waterford's Kick-up-the-Dust, I. r. Holdforth's General Sale, 2.

THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

THE WELTER CUP.—General Sale, 1. Scarborough, 2.

DES STAND CUP.—Eva, 1. Roller, 2.

THE TRIENNIAL STARES.—Needle, 1. Merry Bird, 2.

The DEE STARES.—Huppolytus, 1. Black Doctor, 2.

JEWS' BILL.—Sixty-four petitions, containing 4923 signatures, have a presented against the bill for the removal of Jewish disabilities.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK,

provement in Mexican, consequent on the receipt of the instructions from the President of the Mexican Republic to Senor Payno, the commissioner appointed to proceed to Europe. The following extracts contain the most valuable perion

lis or ordinates to the annual or the term of the term

THE MARKETS.

of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6:d to 7d; of household

age .- Wheat, 39s 3d; barley, 2ts 4d; outs, 17s 10d; rye, 2ts 2d;

purchase. t.—Leaward Island rum is very dull in sa'e at 1× 7d to 1s 8d, and Fast India, 1s 5d n proof. Jamaica is lower to purchase. Brandy and come spirits command very lutte

per gallon proof. Jamaica. Is lower to purchase. Brandy and corn spirits commend very sitted artificial and the second property of the se

It dates—Selected samples are now reserved as the property of two parts of the control of the co

G.D.Y.— Neef, from 2s 4d to 3s 61; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 4s 10d to 5s 10d; weal, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per 8:b, by the carcare. B. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25. WAR OFFICE, APRIL 25 Surg R M Alien to be Assist-Sur

BANKHUPS.

BANKHUPS.

A BLUMENTIAL Johnstreet
CHO the Market City, when the rest of recombine-heaves, City, permencing the Market City, when the rest of the recombine-heaves, City, permenter, B. BEGWN. Old Fonds-irred, City, autitioner. J PEARSON, Railios, Sandrader,
maister, R ALEXANDER, Messig, Glanorganshira, grocer. G SAYCE, Reywood, beancashira, grocer. M MERLER, Liverpool, pseudrest,
processing, Core. M MERLER, Liverpool, pseudrest,
processing, and control of the rest o

cashine, green:

SCOTCH SEQUESTIGATIONS.

J THOMACON, Glasgow, spiric-dealere, G WILMUN, J MARTIN, and J WILSON, F diaburgh fallors. J BARBOWMAN, WIYFFLAT, and G BARBOWMAN, Aidrie, contractors.

keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUENTIAL SEQUEN



LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by William Little, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—Saturdat, May 3, 1851.



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SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1851.

Two Numbers, 1s.

A GUIDE TO THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRY.

At length the doubts and fears of many months are at an end—the work is done—the triumph is complete. The greatides of an Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations has been realised, and the gates are open of the vast Building, which every branch of industry, and almost every country in the world has contributed to furnish and adorn.

On the 1st of May—a May-day which will long be memorable in the history of our country—the Queen, with all the splendour of her Court—with all the pomp and pageantry of a royal procession—with solemn and rejoicing music—with salvoes of artillery, amid the enthusiastic shouts of the representatives of a hundred different nations, proclaimed the opening of the Palace of Industry. Seldom have such ceromonies been bestowed in such a cause—not the celebration of he close of a long demoralising war, but the commencement, as we believe and trust, of a new era of peace and good-will.

Into this Palace we are about to enter—to treed day by day its ong avenues and galleries—to describe, to explain, to criticise, to illustrate the various contributions of utility and beauty with which it is crowded.

Here we shall find the fruits of scientific progress practically displayed;

here we shall find, side by side, in friendly competition, prepared to exchange lessons in civilising arts, nations which once met only as deadly enemies.

The great social lessons suggested by the completion of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, are not less valuable than the educational. Of all European countries, England is the least visited by foreigners: they admire our industry, they purchase our solid manufactures, they dread our prowess and ambition; but the climate, the expenses of travelling, the absence of popular amusements, deter them from visiting our shores, or drive them away before they have had an opportunity of fully appreciating those personal qualities, which, when known, inspire respect, confidence, and permanent good-will.

But they have come now; and before proceeding further, we shall do well, perhaps, to enumerate the nations which have cooperated with us, and filled with specimens of their industry, the eastern wing of the Crystal Palace.

France and Austria stand first in the number of their contributions, although Prussia carries off the palm in sculpture, with Keiss's vigorous poetical Amazon, without question the finest bronze of modern times, We have also Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Holland and Belgium; the Hanse Towns and Northern States of Germany; several of the minor States of the Zollverein, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemburg; the Republics

of Switzerland; the kingdoms of Piedmont and Sardinia, Tuscany, and Naples; the Papal States; Russia, Spain, and Portugal; Mahommedan Turkey, Expty, Persia, and Tunis; Pagan Western Africa, and the converted islanders of the Pacific. The American Continent has answered us from New Granada, Mexico, Peru, Brazil; and, although last, not least, the United States have sided us in this great work.

In addition to our foreign friends, whom courtesy compels us to name first, our colonies and dependencies, many of which, although much talked of, are less known to us than foreign states, make up a goodly array Among these, Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, corn and timber-bearing, hold a foremost rank, grouped with the barren sheep-walks of the Cape; the great emigration-fields of New South Wales, Port Philip, and South Australia, famous, too, for minerals; Van Diemen's Land, the alpine island of Australasia; New Zealand, the most romantic, healthy, and unprofitable of all our settlements; Bermuda, where the name of the chairman of the Executive Committee will ever be revered as the re-introducer of agriculture and horticulture. The Bahamas, famed for pine-apples, turtle, and shells; many West Indian islands; and St. Helena, chiefly remembered as the prison-house of a great captive; Caylon, "the farthest Indian isle," and the fortress of Malta, Join for this time together; while India, with gorgeous manfactures and a crowd of unknown productions, fills a large and prominent space,



THE GATHERING OF THE NATIONS .- ALLEGORICAL DESIGN BY JOHANNOT.

Thus, then, without metaphor, we can, as a plain matter of fact, tice, seet, that the long wished for the transfer of the transfer and that, in universe, the contract of the

observed, "A Royal Commission must have some definite object, and cupith not to be converted into an in-trument for raising subscriptions." At this moment the fate of the project may be said to have hung upon a davice of the results of a Royal Commission, the public would not subscribe and manufacturers would not exhibit. In this conference the only cheerful countenance must have been that of Mr. Labouchere, who had found a strictly constitutional protection against the indiction of a vast amount of new and unpaid labour. At length a solution was suggested by the financier and capitalist of the committee, Mr. Francis Fuller, to the effect that a contractor might be found willing to speculate on the profits to be derived from such an exhibition of manufacturing industry. This proposition was received as a for-lorn hope by the other parties; but drowning men catch at straws. It was certain, that without some such aid the whole scheme would dissolve and end perhaps in a book, a pamphlet, or a reserved with the profits of the committee of Someret Homes. The meeting reparted, Mr. Labouncher virtually saying, "Find your £20,000 for prizes, and I will advise the teas of the Royal Commission to distribute them." And he no toubt felt fully convinced that a contractor seal could be a subject to the dealers of the Society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set aside one-third of the profits for the society of Arts; to set asid

men "platded and pluneum and the property was nearly lost.

Intil the sport of the morning, which had been prepared was fore, was nearly lost.

The Exhibition of Industry was now "a great fact"; the sinews of war were provided; the issue of the Royal Commission was certain.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Wentworth Dilke Joined the committee, which had previously the advantage of the services of Mr. Robert Stephenson, the great engineer of the age; of Mr. Scotler Russell, eminent in almost every branch of science; of Mr. Euller, a financier and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist; and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms, and a well-and agriculturist and Mr. Colo, versed in official forms and a well-and agriculturist and Mr. Colo, we well as the color of the color of the color of the provided agriculturist and Mr. Colo, we were a second of the color of the co

inchesion, the great engineer of the age; or Ar. Scott Anskit, in almost every branch of science; of Mr. Fuller, a financier culturist; and Mr. Cole, versed in official forms, and a well-rite in art.

3 ard January the Royal Commission for the Promotion of the one of Industry of all Nations was issued; and at the first meet-the Commissioners, they wisely resolved to annul the contract sers. Munday, and make the undertaking rest upon the voluntary of the nation.

nation, came a period of doubt and perplexity, if not of absolute nt, which it would be as abourd as uniathful to pass over the hour of triumphant success. The appeal to the public ones proved a comparative failure. In spate of fine speeches nd in We-tuinster, the money came slowly dribbling in, al Commistonores and the Executive Committee saw in-

I have machinitely adjourned, if it had not totally ruined the taking.

Paxton's design for a Crystal Palace was produced in time to save roject from being lost, and the £200,000 guaranteed from being bed in a desert of brick and mortar.

Authough this admirable design had powerful support in the Royal man, there were only a few weeks available (from the 15th of to the 26th July) to create enough of public opinion in its rot enable Mr. Paxton to bear away the palm from the comedicate of a phalanx of architects and engineers, to induce the use statesmen and bankers of the Royal Commission to adopt a ne so totally unlike anytiding ever before tried or seen; and to find all to pay for, and contractors to make and put together, eighteen of iron and glass.

ine cases out of fen no competent jury or satisfactory ined.
antances contributed to override both opposition and
compel all in this country who had anything worth
tin spite of their scruples and fears.
character of the Exhibition at once excited the
nufacturers and of the Governments of the Contiscell, in two joarneys through Germany, was enabled,
on as a man of science, bearing credentials from
to create an interest in the undertaking, which soon
manufacturing town of continental Europe. The
ntinent reacted on this country, and called forn the
contributors. The local committees, under sagadous
arters, were lardsh in their grants of space; almost
ved a provisional altoment. Soon the cry went abroad
to the eightness and sharing and that from Engcottant, as well as America, it would be filled to
cought the haughty and indifferent to their senses
of the contribution of the contribution
to the proper
the proper of their grounds of the proper
ce in danger of being forgotten, so they releasely,
which, by a judicious weeding out of rubble has
better the Erkhild.

they found they were in danger of being forgotten, so they relented, and begged for room, which, by a judicious weeding out of rubbieh, was caily found.

From thir rapid sketch, it will be seen, that, so far from the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations having been received with universal time of Industry of all Nations having been received with universal continuous plant of the second without pause, balt, or hesitation, three times at least it has been in danger of total stipwreck. The comprehensive plan of his Royal Highmess Prince Albert secured a great Exhibition, if any, a reduction of that plan into a practical fact has rested on the clinitation of those qualities for which the sons of England are pre-eminent—unostentations patriotism, commercial enterprise, and mechanical skill. In works of boraze and marble, in tasts for the fine arts, in abstract science, foreigners rival and often excel us; but in no other country could as credit for \$210,000 have been settled in one hour with a secrate of a pen; in no other country could so exquisite a building in iron and jlass have been completed in the same space of time (une metalles to a friendly comparison of skill in manufacturing at the whole, with infinite mutual beuefit, Great Britain has frankly and successfully invited the whole world.

We now proceed to describe and comment on the internal arrangements; and, first, as to the officials in charge of the Building; represented the control of the Executive Committee.

The Perplatual Chairmont of the Executive Committee.

The Perplatual Chairmont of the Executive Committee.

The Perplatual Chairmont of the Benedic of Hoyal Commissioners, is practically under the control of the Benedic of Hoyal Commissioners, is Licutemant-Colonel Reid, C.B., and F.B.S., the author of a work of great scientific and practical merit on the "Law of Storms," and successively Covernor of the Bermudas and the Darbadose, where he had the rare merit of becoming a popular colonial Governor, while contributing Largely to the social, agr

Dike.
Allowing for the tersy-tury principle upon which many of the appointments were made, the details of the arrangements since the Building has been open for the reception of goods, have been conducted with great zeal and energy by all parties. The difficulties between the mistakes made by Local Committees and the mistakes made by Local Committees and the mistakes made by the Executive Committee, were commons; but hard work and determination, with a large staff of able practical men, eventually effected a distribution will, indoubt, satisfy the sight-seeing public to expect to extlet a exhibitors, would be a hopeless task.

The space question having been settled, as far as it could be settled, then followed the task of classification.

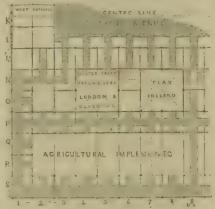
It will be observed that the classification has been, as far as possible, fleeted on the principles suggested by Prince Albert at his first con-rence with the original projectors of the Exhibition, in June, 1849, hat is to say, the Exhibition has been divided into—1. Raw Materials. Machinery and Meclanical Inventions. 3. Manufactures. 4. Soulp-

tr of this deviation from the original plan was that without such concession the arrangement be indefinitely delayed until the last package untry had arrived.

clearly prove how well his Royal Highness he had undertaken to demonstrate than his of raw material, mineral, vegetable, and animal, industry of man is exerted to grow and manuvalich, from raw material, the greatest results a smallest cost of time and toil; manufactured ult of man's industry, applied to the grits of a y be seen and compared; sculpture and plastic offacturer and the consumer may alike learn to ich can only be attained by the union of beauty ul manufacture.

anufacture, e heads, an illustration of every material culture, the manufactures, the sustenance, d communities, will be found. No matter a visitor may belong—pensant or peer, er, sailor, or man of science—miner or mater some one or other of the subdivisions undertake to find something which shall receift.

machines take the northern side of the north-west division; agricultural machines, the southern side of the south-west division. Textle fabrics of the most useful character form a large group, occupying that portion of tlelatter division next the nawe or central avenue, with only a portion for cotton on the corresponding side on the north-west. The furniture department forms another group in correspondence on each side of the nave; whilst hardware, in its most useful forms, gives the dividing



line between agricultural implements and textile fabries, the more ornamental branches being grouped on each side of the metropolitan furniture. The carriages form a great group, at the back of the oction, leather, furs, and musical manufacture; whilst the Colonies spread their stores on each side the central passage, extending up to the transept. In the galleries, silks, shawls, and clothing form a grand group around the transept on the south side; whilst glass, porcelain, and missept. In the galleries, silks, shawls, and clothing form a grand group around the transept on the south side; whilst glass, porcelain, and missellaments contributions form an equally distinct display on the north side; tapestry and precious metals being placed next the nave in the gallery; chemical products and eubstances used for food taking the extreme south gallery; philosophical instruments, occupying the western galleries north and south.

In order, however, to give the best possible information as to the precise locality of the classified groups, it is desirable that the classification tired? should be given, together with such indications of locality as may facilitate easy access to any group in particular, and the names of the grentlemen, and their assistants, to whom the arrangements in the various classes have been confided.

SECTION I.

RAW MATERIALS.

RAW MATERIALS.

CLASS 1 .- Mining, Quarrying, &c. Professor Ansted Mr. R. Hunt.

Division A.—Mining and quarrying operations p.—Geological maps,
&c.

The contributions in this Class are placed along the south side of the south-west division, extending the whole length of the agricultural implement courts.

CLASS 2.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Processes and Products generally.

Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR. Mr. PHILLIPS.

Div. A.—Chemical substances used in manufacture
B.—Rarer chemical substances manufactured for the use of the scientific chemist

CLASS 3.—Substances used as Food.

Cr.Ass 3.—Substances used as Food.

Dr. Lindley. Dr. Royle. Mr. Matchwick, Assistant.

Fegetable Kingdom.

Div. A.—Agricultural produce—cereals, pulses, oil, seeds, &c.
B.—Dried fruits and seeds
C.—Substances used in the preparation of drinks
D.—Intoxicating drugs, fer-

Animal Kingdom.

Div. H .-- Animal Food and Preparations of Food as Industrial Products

As already stated, these classes are arranged in the extreme south gallery, above the contributions in Class 1, and are followed in the ar-rangment by animal substances and raw products generally, as indicated in Class 4.

Class 4.—Vegetable and Animal Substances, chiefly used in Manufactures, as Implements, or for Ornancuts.

Dr. Lindley, Dr. Royle, Mr. Matchwick, Assistant.

Vegetable.

Div. A.—Gum and resin series

A.—Gum and resin series

B.—Oil series
C.—Acids; as acetic, citric, tartaric, oxalic, &c.
D.—Dyes and colours
E.—Tanning substances
F.—Fibrous substances, in-

Animal.

J.—For textile fabrics and clothing described by the control of the clothing described by the cl

MACHINERY.

CLASS 5.—Machines for direct use, including Carriages and Railway and Naval Mechanism.

Mr. Hensman. Mr. Biddle, Assistant.

A.—Steam-engine and boiler, water and wind-nills, various other prime movers, B.—Seperate parts of machines, specimens of workmaneling (see also Water and Gas-works in 7) C.—Pneumatic machines machines,

canaes, &c., pile drivers, &c. (See also 7)

Div. E.—Locomotives and railway carriages, &c.
F.—Railway machinery and permanent way
G.—Weighing, measuring, and registering machines for commercial and not for philosophical purposes

CLASS 5A.—Carring s generally, not including those connected with Rail or Trom-roads.

or Trons-reads.

Die. A.—For town use

B.—Fravelling carriages

C.—For general use

In this Class a great variety of machines are very distinctly classed in the arrancements, and occupy the whole of the three courts of the northwest division mearls the transcept, and immediately at the back of cotton, leather, and fur, mineral manufactures, and impilier. The locomotives and rulway carriages are placed on a lice of rail, separating the machines not in motion from those to which steam-power is applied, the whole arrangement being very distinct and complete.

CLASS 8.—Naval Architecture, Milliary Engineering; Ordnance, Armour.
Tools, and Implements employed for the undermentioned purposes.

Mr. HENSMAN. Ensign CRASTER, E.T.C., Assistant.

A.—Manufactures of all spun, Die. E.—Manufactures of animal woven, felted, or laid fabrics, B.—Manufactures of metals. C.—Manufactures of mineral substances, and mining machinery, (See section 1.)
D.—Manufactures of vegetable substances

The machines to which steam-power is applied as indicated in the above classification, are all arranged on the northern side of the west end of the Building; octon machinery being placed at the extreme west, followed by woollen machinery, that used in the manufacture of flax, and lastly silk and lace machinery, miscellaneous machines in motion; lathes and tools, with mills, concluding the group.

CLASS 7 .— Civil Engineering, Architectural and Building Contrivances.

CLASS 7.—Cicol Engineering, Architectured am Buttum,

Div. A.—Foundation and building contrivances connected with hydraulic works

B.—Scaffolding and centering
C.—Bridges, tunnels, and engineering contrivances for crossing rivers, ranknes, &c.
D.—Dock, harbour, river, and canal works

E.—Lighthouses and beacons
F.—Rochs, buildings, and contrivances for covering large areas

areas 1.—Water-works, and the en-gineering contrivances con-nected with the obtaining,

ieut. WALKER, R.E.

storing, and distribution of
whater in towns
Die. H.—Gas-works, and contrivances connected with the
economical production of
artificial light
L.—Sewerage, cleansing, paving, and the contrivances
connected with the sanitary
condition of towns
J.—Warming and ventilating
domestic residences, and
the contrivances connected
therewith
K.—Miscellaneous

The models and contrivances in this Class are placed, so far as they are grouped, in the south-western corner of the south-west gallery; but numerous models belonging to this class, and those, too, of the highest character, are placed in various parts of the Building.

Captain WESTMACOTT, R.E. Mr. WATTS, R.N.

Captain WESTMACOTT, R.E. Mr. WATTS, R.N.

Die. A.—Illustrations by models of ship-building for purposes of commerce

B.—Illustrations by models of ship-building for purposes of war

C.—Illustrations by models of ship-building for the application of steam or other powers

D.—Vessels used for amusement, and small vessels generally

E.—Rigging, anchors, windlases, capstans, sheeting, and articles connected with practical seamanship and the saving of life from shipwreck

F.—Infantry army - clothing and accoutrements

The models in naval architecture and other contributions in Class 8

The models in naval architecture and other contributions in Cla-have been arranged in the north-western corner of the north-west g lery, so as to balance the arrangement of Class 7.

CLASS 9.—Assicultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements

Mr. Brandreth Gibbs. Ensign Soady, E.I.C., Assistant. Die. A.—Implements for tillage

B.—Drilling, sowing, manuring, and hocing machine
C.—Harvesting machines
D.—Barn machinery
E.—Field, fold, and yard machinery

J.—Gardon engines and tools

J.—Garden engines and tools
Agricultural implements form a great feature in the south-western division, and occupy the couris between the main passages from west to east on that side of the Building extending from the extreme west to the Sculpture Room.

CLASS 10.—Philosophical Instruments and Process depending upon their user Musical, Morological, and Surgical Instruments.

Lieut.-Col. LLOYD. Ensign TREVOR, E. I. C., Assistant.

Lieut.-Col. LLOYD. Ensign TREVOR, E. I. C., Assistant.

A.—Instruments for the measurement of space
B.—Instruments to measure the effects of mechanical and physical forces
C.—Instruments to illustrate the laws of mechanical and physical science.

E.—Chemical and pharmacuttal science.

E.—Chemical and pharmacuttal physical science.

E.—Mescell meons

physical science

CLASS 10A.—Murical Instruments, ec.

Dio. A.—Wind instruments

B.—Stringed instruments with
fixed tones

D—Instruments of percussion

G.—Wuscienl di

G.—Musical Line

G.—Music

at Instruments, &c.

Div. E.—Automatic instruments
F.—Miscellaneous articles in
connection with musical instruments
G.—Musical diagrams

D—Instruments of percussion;

CLASS 10n.

A.—Great clocks for churches, casties, stables, and public buildings in general B.—Astronomical clocks (C.—Clocks applied in registration D.—Clocks shewing different phenomena E.—Clocks for the common purposes of life P.—Clocks and timepleces in decorated cases, commonly c led ornamental clocks, for drawing rooms, libraries,

for drawing rooms, normies, &c.

G.—Sundries applicable to clocks

II.—Marine chronometers

I.—Pocket watches of various descriptions

J.—Watches for different markets

K.—Miscellaneous

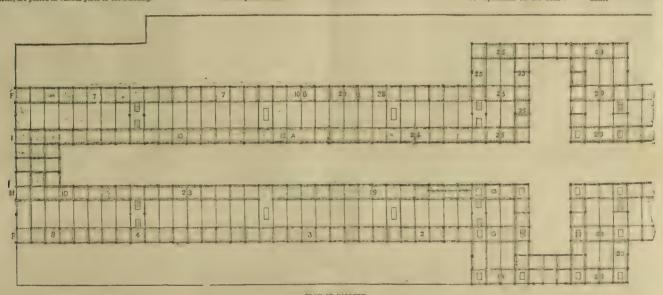
CLASS 10c .- Surgical Instruments.

CLASS 10c.—Surgical Insta.

A.—For operations on the ear
B.—Operations on the eye
C.—Operations on the nose,
nasal fosse, and antrum
D.—Operations on the mouth
H. and pharyux
E.—Operations on the thorax
and respiratory organs
F.—Operations on the abdo-

minal walls and alimentary canal G.—Operations on the genitourinary system in the male
H.—Operations on the genitourinary system in the female

I.—Operations on the extre



PLAN OF GALLERY.

REFERENCE TO PLAN OF GALLERY.

F.—North gallery M.—Central South L.—Central North F.—South Gallery
These latters correspond to those used in the alphabetical marking of the baye from north to south.

N.B .- The numbers correspond with those of the respective classes.

2.—Chemical productions
3.—Vegetable and animal substances used for four substances used for four substances.

MACH 7.—Civil engineering, &c. 8.—Naval architecture, arms, &c. 0.—Philosophical instruments

13, 13.—Silk
15, 15, 15.—Shewls
154.—Mixed fabrics, London and Norwich 1-9 and 19.—Tapestry, lace, &c.
20.—Clothing
21.—Cutlery

MANUFACTURES.

| 23 — Precions metals | 24 — Glass | 24 — Glass | 25 — Porcelain, &c. | 25 — Adminal and vegetable manufactures | 25 — Adminal and vegetable tures
29, 29, -- Miscellaneous manufac-

GA 160 CF à ~ 3 5 . 30 31 8 = 0 = 4 = 6 7 00 0 . 12 . and : ... 15 20 # · · · · 18 . 22 A 34 34 22.8 22 C 9 9 31 31 ·e -

REFERENCE TO PLAN OF GROUND-FLOOR. N.B.—The numbers correspond with those of the respective Classes.

1, 1, 1.—Mineral, Mining, and Metallurgy.

MACHINERY.

Marine ergines, hydraulic ma- 5s, 5s.—Locomotives, &c. chines, and trewing apparatus 6.—Machines in motit n.—Cotton 6a.—Woollen machines

PLAN OF GROUND-PLOOR.

68.—Flax machinery
60.—Silk and face machinery
60.—Lathes and tools

MANUFACTORES. J
11.—Cotton
12 and 15.—Woollen and mixed fabrics'
14.—Flax an 1 hemp
16.—Leather, furs, &c
17.—Paper and printing

Cs.—Mills
6 s—Steam-engines
6 s—Steam-engines
18.—Printed fabrics'
22. 22, 23, 23.—Hardware
224.—Steadlelt court
226.—Broughtam court
226.—Medizwal court, containing,

30.-Sculpture

31.—East Indies 32.—Ceylon, Malta, &c

also, specimens from Classes 27 26A.—Furniture—Provincial towns and 30 27.—Mineral manufactures FINE ARTS. 2 30A.—Fine Art court 33.—Australia



"BOY AT A STREAM."-BY J. H. FOLEY

Div. K.—Operations on the osseous system

L.—Operations on the vascular rystem

M.—Autoplastic and orthopedic operations

N.—Dressing instruments
O.—Miscellaneous philosophical apparatus, applied to the

ca apparatus, appired to the ternary purposes

This important Class has been judiciously placed between the models,
&c. in civil engineering, and those of naval architecture, and forms with
them, a grand group of examples of the most ingenious contrivances the
mental activity of the present age has produced. The philosophical instruments are ranged in the galleries next the nave, and on each side
the large organ placed at the west end, which is itself a type of a large
number of contributions to one of the divisions of the class, that of musical instruments.

MANUFACTURES:
CLASS 11.—Cotton.

Mr. George Wallis. Mr. W. Hawkins, Assistant.

Div. A.—Cotton yarn and thread
B.—Calloses
C.—Cords and beaverteens
D.—Muslins, &c.

E.—Colled calloses and cambrics for packing

This Class is placed with the counters and most effective arrangements



"ROSAMUNDA,"-BY JOHN THOMAS

CLASS 12.-Woollen and Worsted.

CLASS 12.—Woollen and Worsted.

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS, Assistant.

Die, A.—Broad cloths
B.—Narrow cloths
C.—Flannels
D.—Blankets
E.—Woollen cloaking

One of the large courts on the south side of the central avenue has been devoted to this Class and Class 13 (Mixed Fabrica), as the leading manufacturers of the north, or at least the great manufacturing districts, produce the articles arranged under the heads of both classes, and it was deemed desirable not to separate them, except in the special case of shawls. The large space occupied by these two classes being found insufficient, a large portion of the Scotch woollens, tartans, and tweeds have been placed on the north-west wall, near the woollen machinery.

CLASS 13.—Sifk and Woollen.

CLASS 13.—Silk and Woollen.
Mr. George Wallis. Mr. W. Hawkins, Assistant

Mr. George Wallis. Mr. W. Hawkins, Assistant.

Div. A.—Siki yarms
B.—Plain silks
C.—Paney silks
D.—Velvets
D.—Velvets
G.—Fancy ribbons
G.—Fancy ribbons
The rich and varied productions in Class 13 are all placed in the gallery near the transpet, at the angle of the south-west division. The Spital-fields contributions being next to the central avenue, and those of Manchester and Macclesfield parallel to them in the side gallery.

CLASS 14.—Manufactures from Flax and Hemp.

CLASS 14.—Manufactures from Flax and Hemp.

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS, Assistant.

Diez, A.—Flax fbre
B.—Linen yarn and thread
C.—Plain linen of all widtlis
D.—Damaske, diapers, drills,
and other twilled linens,
bleached, unbleached, and
dyed

This Class, representing the staple trade of the north of Ireland and
some portions of Scotland, has been placed on the right of the central
avenue, entering at the west door, immediately after Class 18. This
arrangement was adopted in order to bring the leading textile products
of that country have been placed at the corner of Classes 12 and 15,
being separated from this Class by one of the staircases, in the entrance
to which the poptin loom is placed, in which is displayed the process of
weaving a rich brocade of that material.

wearing a rich brocado of that material.

CLASS 15.—Mixed Fabrics, including Skauls, but exclusive of Worsted Goods (Class 12).

Dio. A.—Mixed woven fabrics. | Dio. B.—Shawls.

It has been already stated that Class 15 is mixed up in the arrangements with Class 12. The shawls, however, both printed and woven, are placed in the galleries near the transept, grouping with the silks. The Faisley productions occupy the corner to the west of the transept, whilst the London contributions are placed at the side at a right angle with the metropolitan silks. The Norwich contributions are also placed here, the dress fabrics forming with London another group in the midst of Class 20.



"MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS."-EXHIBITED BY THE ART UNION OF LONDON.

CLASS 16.—Leather, including Saddlery and Harness, Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.

Mr. Dodd.

Die, A.—Leather.

B.—Saddlery and harness.

C.—Miscellaneous.

F.—Hair.

The articles comprised in the above Class are placed on the left of the central avenue, entering from the west, and follow the cottons, being separated from the latter by a staircase.

CLASS 12.—Pence and Stationery. Printing and Scothbulling.

separated from the latter by a staircase.

CLASS 17.—Paper and Stationery, Printing and Bookbinding.

Mr. Owen Jones.

Div. A.—Paper in the raw state, as Div. D.—Paper and scaleboard boxes, cartons, cartonneric beautiful and boxes, cartons, cartonneric c.—Printing (not including fine Art Printing)

C.—Pasteboards, cards, &c.

This Class is placed between the colonial contributions and the provincial furnitare, on the same side of the central avenue as Class 16.

vincial furnitare, on the same side of the central avenue as Class 16.

CLASS 18.—Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when shown as Specimens of Printing and Dysing.

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWEINS, Assistant.

Die. A.—Printing or desing of Die. C.—Dyed cotton goods woollen or any mixed substances, as mousseline desole, or alpaca mixture B.—Trinted calicoes, cambries, muslins, velvels, and velveteens

This important department of our industrial and artistic productions has been located to the right of the west entrance, and on the opposite side of the central avenue to cotton manufactures. One of the courts has been divided between this Class and Class 14; the two being separated by a passage, leading to the hardware and agricultural implements.

CLASS 19.—Topestry, including Carptes and Floor-clothe, Lace, Embrodiery.

CLASS 19.—Tapestry, including Carpets and Floor-cloths, Lace, Embroidery, Fancy and Industrial Work.

Div. A.—Tapestry
B.—Lace
C.—Sewed and tamboured
muslins

| Div. D.—Embroidery
E.—Fringes, &c.
F.—Fancy and industrisl
works

The varied and interesting examples in this Class are placed in the gallery next to the central avenue, running from the metropolitan aliks

Carpets, however, are used, ng, or are suspended from to the contributions in the precious metals. Carpets, however, are used, more or less, in the decoration of the Building, or are suspended from the girders of the roof above the galleries in various parts.

CLASS 20.—Articles of Clothing for Immediate, Personal, or Domestic Use-

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS.

Div. A.—Hats, cnps, and bonnets
B.—Hosiery
C.—Gloves

Mr. GEORGE WALLIS. Mr. W. HAWKINS.

Div. D.—Boots, shoes, and lasts
E.—Under clothing
F.—Upper clothing



" ARIADNE,"-BY KIRK.

This class has been placed in the galleries, and balances the shawls and silks, these being placed on one side of the large tree at the central ntrance, and Class 20 on the other.

CLASS 21.—Cullery and Edge Tools,
Mr. R. THOMPSON.

Div. A.—Cullery: such as knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, scissors, shears, and razors.

Cutlery and edge tools generally have been arranged in the north gal-

Cutlery and edge tools generally have been arranged in the north gallery.

CLASS 22.—Iron and General Hardware.

Mr. R. THOMTSON.

Div. A.—Brass manufacture

B.—Copper, zinc, tin, pewter,
and general braziery

C.—Iron manufacture.
iso, 1 and 5)

The extensive and miscellaneous character of the contributions in this
Class has been well provided for by its being placed in the avenue under
the side gallery in the south-west division, thus separating, by a very
distinct line, the textile fabrics and furniture from the agricultural
department. Birmingham and Sheffield occupy distinct localities on each
side of the metropolitan display of furniture.



"DORGINEA."--- SY JOHN LELL,

CLASS 23.—Working in Precious Metals and in their Imitations; Jewellery, and all articles of Virtu and Luxury, not included in the other Juries.

Mr. Lowe.

—Communion services.

—Articles of gold and silver plate, for decorative purposes and presentation process.

—Smaller articles for more general domestic use.

—Smaller articles for more general domestic use.

goods.

—Gilt and ormolu work.

—Jewellery.

reces.

- Smaller articles for more peneral demestic use.

- Electro-plated goods of all descriptions, comprehending all that can be executed in silver and other metals.

- Sheffield and other plated goods.

- Enamelling and dama-scene work.

-Articles of use or curiosity not included in the previous enumeration.

The important and valuable contributions aced in the gallery next the nave on the scasionally to the cross galleries or bridges.



IONIAN ISLANDS BROOCH

CLASS 24.—Glass. Lieut. PASLEY, R.E.

Die, A.—Window glass, Including Die, E.—Glass for chemical and sheet glass, crown glass, and coloured sheet glass

B.—Painted and other kinds of ornamental window glass

C.—Cast plate glass

D.—Bottle glass

C.—Cast plate glass

D.—Bottle glass

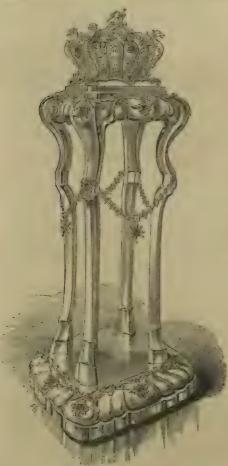
This Class has been arranged in the gallery next the central avenue on the north-west side, immediately above the colonial department.

CLASS 25.—Ceramic Manufacture—Percelain, Earthenware, &c.

CLASS 25.—Ceramic Manufacture—Percelain, Earthenware, &c.

Lieut. Pastey, R.E.

Die. A.—Porcelain, hard
B.—Statuary porcelain
C.—Tender porcelain
D.—Stoneware, glazed and H.—Productions for agricultural purposes
The examples of manufacture in this important class are arranged in the galleries on the north-west side of the transept, thus cocupying a prominent position in the arrangements, and forming a well-defined group.



CASKET AND STAND .- BY WERTHEIMER.

CLASS 26.—Decorative Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper-Hangings, Papier Machd, and Japanned Goods.

Mr. T. THOMESON.

Dir. A.—Deceration gererally, including ecclesiastical decoration.

B.—Farmiture and upholstery.

Dir. C.—Paper-hangings
D.—Papier maché, Japanned goods, pearl and tortoise-shell work.

tion
B.—Furniture and upholatery

This Class is divided into two distinct parts, both of which are arranged next to the central avenue—one being devoted to the productions



CLOCK .- BY MESSES, MOORE.

of the metropolis, and the other to those of the provinces. A court at the back of one portion of the metropolitan division has been set apart for the illustration of modern revivals of medicard design in furniture, metals, and decoration generally; in which Messrs, Pugin, Crace, Hardman, Minton, and others have mated their respective contributions for the production of a complete group.

CLASS 27.—Manufactures in Mineral Substances used for Building or De-coration, as in Marble, State, Porphyrics, Cements, Artificial Stones, &c. Professor ANSTED.

Div. A.—Manufactures in common! bls. and other mineral sub-

A.—Manufactures in common!
stone
B. Manufactures in slate
C. Manufactures in coment
and artificial stone
D. Manufactures in marbles,
grante, perplyvies, dabaster, star, &c. for useful or
ornamental purposes
E.—Inlaid work in stone, mar-

or ANSTED.

p! ble, and other mineral sub-

to the same of the

JEWELLED BOXES .- EAST INDIA COMPANY

The beautiful examples of skill and industry which might have been anticipated would result from the manufacture of the rich and varied mineral stores of the United Kingdom, as thus classified, have been arranged mext the central avenue, on the north side, between Classes 16 and 26.

CLASS 28.—Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances, not being Woven, Felted, or included in other Sections.

Div. A.—Manufactures from caoat- | Dv. C. | Manufactures from ivory, chouc | B. Manufactures from gutta | percha; | Dv. C. | Manufactures from gutta | Dv. C. | Dv.



DRESSING-CASE, INESTAND, CASKETS, &C .-- BY C. ASPREY.

Div. D.—General manufactures from wood (not being fur-niture)
E.—Manufactures from straw,

grass, and other similar ma-

The examples of animal and vegetable substances, as wrought into articles of use or ornament, has been arranged under the above heads in the north gallery of the north-west division, between Classes 21 and 25

CLASS 29 .- Miscellaneous Manufactures and Smallwares.

Mr. Dopp.

Div. A.—Perfumery and soap
B.—Articles for personal usc,

cxhibited in connexion with preclous metals (23) and travelling gear generally

Div. C.—Artificial flowers

D.—Candles, and other means of giving light

E.—Confectionery of all kinds

F.—Beads and toys, when not of hardware, fans, &c.

as writing-desks, dressing-cases, work-boxes, when not side of the Unidding.



TEA SERVICE AND CLARET-JUG .- BY WIDDOWSON AND YEALE

FINE ARTS

CLASS 30.—Sculpture, Models, and Plastic Art.

Pic. A Soul age as a fire art Dir. F.-Mate

P. W. or in consolidate, in-

ESTMACOTT.

F.—Materials and processes applicable to the fine arts generally, including fine art printing, printing in colours, &c

(i — Models

The numerous and valuable contributions in this Class are chiefly used to decorate the Fullding. Celling and wall decorations are therefore to be found in various localities, whilst examples of sculpture occupy suitable positions at various points. There are, however, two points at which an arrangement has been made of groups of examples of Fine Art, an apartment having been constructed on the south side of the agricultural department. In this apartment various examples of sculpture are erranged. In the more miscellaneous departments of Fine Art and Design, as applied to manufacture, the contributions are arranged in a court devote 1 to that purpose at the back of Class 17.

Having thus gone fairly through the great features of the classification adopted in the arrangements, and given brief but accurate indications of the general localities, it is desirable that a still more distinct understanding of the position of the respective groups should be arrived at; and to provide means for this, we insert a plan of the ground-door of the western side of the Building and the transpit, as also of the gallery on the same side, thus giving the whole of that portion devoted to the 'United Kingdom and the Colonies, the references to which will be

ound to correspond with the indications above given

Jound to correspond with the indications above given.

A little consideration will at once show that the very nature of the construction of the building suggests its subdivision into courts; and this is distinctly illustrated in the plan of the gallery, on looking to that portion of the plan between 23 in central south gallery (19, mad 4 in the part of the gallery, on looking to that portion of the plan between 23 in central south gallery (20, mad 4 in the south gallery (19, when it will be seen that the staffense on the west, and the bridge from 3 to 23 on the east, gives the boundary in conjunction within the galleries of the court in while Classes 12 and 15 are placed on the ground-floor; and that there are four of these large courts, and two randler ones, parallel with the transpet in each of these western divisions of the Building; and that from the gallery these courts form a most interesting feature in the arrangements. It will not be sulficient, however, for the visitor to know the general locality of a group 10 utility in the sufficient of the summary of the precise locality of a court in color in the gallery that the collision arrangements for this purp 's should be clearly understood, inastanch as it is contemplated that the outslogue shall give the exact bay or square of 28 feet in which cach exhibitor is placed. These bays are indicated in the gallery and under it by squares formed by the spot representing the columns. In the courts no columns exist in the centre; but, as each court is only two bays or 48 feet across, the eye easily identifies the square sought for, provided the method is once understood. Thus, on looking at the plan of the ground-floor, and running the eye from north to south at the west end, it will be seen that each square is marked with a letter, commencing with A at the externe north, and with C at the north-west corner, terminating with S at the south-west corner terminating with S at the south-west corner.

From west to east numbers are used for each bay, commencing with 1 and proceeding to 77. Each bay, then, has a letter and a number, by which it is known; and on looking at the accompanying diagram of the bond, west corner of the binithing, a key will be found to the whole art and mystery of reading off these letters and numbers when seen upon

A saming that the visitor requires to find the precise locality of an exhibitor of damack table-linen from Belfast, and the locality of that exhibitor is described in the entalogue as N 7, he immediately finds the letter N on the plan, and runs his eye along in a horizontal direction until its reaches the square or bay lumediately over 7, as indicated by the dotted line in the diagram, and the position of the exhibitor is at one necertained. This illustration, then, will, we trust, be amply sufficient, below the content of the extreme south-west corner, and see S on the west side of the square or

fairly laid, it may be useful to take such a general glance at the was cidion in which the wonders of science, the basuluse of art, and the highest achievements of the industry of the age are now located—steel a marvellous example of all these, since is is based on science, constructed by industry, and perfected by art. A few years ago, it would have been a physical impossibility to have got the required amount of material together; and we here see displayed in a remarkable manner the results of the removal of those fiscal restrictions which kept our glass trade at a standstill for two hundred years, and made a material so essential to the health, the cleanliness, and the confort of a people, a comparative rarity. The restriction being removed, how completely the manufacture of glass has developed itself, the Crystal Palace is an astonishing demonstration; and when we look to the illustrations of the artistic results, as displayed in the higher examples of this department of our mational industry, no one would wish for a bettle example of the repressive character of all Excise laws bearing upon the undeveloped energies of any manufacture; and in-amuch as there restrictions on glass are amongst the things that once serve, we trust that the results here displayed will teach a lesson to our financial statesmen—if they are indeed capable of appreciating the teaching—and cause them to be think themselves whether there are not other departments of trade in a similar position to that in which the glass trade was six years ago; thus industrious population may not be promoted by the removal of a critical material than the results kernel diving them to consider how far the interests of a large body of our industrious population may not be promoted by the removal of a continuity and that this restriction has a very marked effect on this trade indone, to say nothing of those undeveloped modes of anigoring paper as a decorative, and even as a constructive agent, not discretainly prove, and that this restriction has a very m

Looking at the interior of the Building as a whole, one of the features which first strikes the spectator, and this was more remarkable before the roof was covered with canvas, is the perfect daylight effect which, though now subshead, characterises the whole Building. We cannot but think, however, that some mistake has arisen in covering the Building with unblacked, or, as it is technically called, orey eloth, since there is a yellow hue pervading the light, which is highly detrimental to certain classes of goods; and we have no hesitation in asying, that, had a striped ticking, similar to the covering around the bole of the large tree at the entrance, been used, the effect of the light would have been far superior to what it now is, and Mr. Owen Jones's scheme of colour been more perfectly carried out. Surely those who had the management of this matter understood that grey cloth was not a grey colour, but that it partook largely of a cream colour, instead of a neutral tone. Be this as it may, the colour of the light is, in many respects, very objectionable, and nothing but the cool tones in which the Building is painted could have possibly redeemed it from utter condemation. The scheme of decoration adopted, after much discussion by those who cld, and still more by those who cld not know anything about the question at issue, has proved, with the modifications judiciously introduced in consequence of the loud protestations then made, more successful than even those who, in the main, agreed with Mr. Jones, anticipated. The colour is sufficiently brilliant to give lightness and purity of effect, whilst it is usuficiently triting at even moderate distances to at rather as a background to the examples exhibited, than as a rival polychromatic attraction, as it was feared might have been the case. Any attempt to decorate the building, would have signally failed. Happily, in the midst of some argequentures of this axiom, there were those who steadily and untiln, hingly kept this point in view, and never forgot that t

tions, where the inventor, the artist, the artisan, and manufacturer were to appear as invited and honoured guests, not as servants or subordinates. Happily this result has been as far achieved, and nothing strikes the spectator more forcibly than the fact, that, as a whole, that great element of beauty, fitness, has been fully realised. The whole work comes well together, and, from whatever point it is viewed, the vastness of the structure, the extent of the arrangements, and the variety of objects displayed, all go to make one complete whole, which impresses the mind with sensations of the highest character.

There are three points from which this result can be reasonably the spectator. First, and by far the most perfect, is the view from the cross gallery at the eastern end, looking down the nave. The whole array of special works placed in the central avenue is here seen to great advantage, the objects giving a distinct but beautifully broken line up the centre of the picture, the long lines of roof saud columns carrying the eye into the distance, the breadth of effect only rendered more palpable by the brilliant breaks of colour arising from the display of richly decorated fabrics. The eye of the spectator rest with peculiar ratifaction on the bold and energetic action of the colossal horse and rider, the Godfrey de Bouillon of M. Simonis, contrasting as it does in colour with the deep-toned bronze of the Amazon of Kiss, and the

from the mould.

The second view is at the corresponding point at the western end of the Building, from the side of the great organ. The coup deal from the spoint is, however, to our minds sadly marred by the Coalbrookdale dome being placed so nearly half-way between the transept and the west end, as if to interrupt the view, without giving, as it might have done, value to the objects around, had it been placed noarer to the west end. The very central position of such an object is as great a mistake as placing the chief object in a picture exactly in the centre of the plane, and the result is the same. Still, this point will have the admirers; and with the wonderfully elaborate model of the docks of Liverpool involving lights—the liquid glories of Seeley's fountain—not to mention minor, but searcely less interesting matters—all tend to make up a serve which the mind can scarcely realise, and, in spite of the conviction that

The third point of imporfance is from the south gallery of the transept, standing under the large tree. From this point the great glory of the structure, the arched roof of the transept (for which it ought ever to be held in grateful remembrance, we are indebted to that model opponent of the Exhibition, the honourable and military member for Lincoln) displays itself in all its beauty and grandeur of proposition; and now that the trees have put on their summer dress, and that too much earlier than their kindred outside, as if in honour of the occasion, the effect of the whole is quite enchanting; and, however much the necessity for cutting down a single tree was to be regretted, we cannot but rejoice now that it was done, since double value has been given to those which

We have now to take a glance at the external arrangements, and to understand their relation to the internal economy of the Exhibition. With three entrances, a central, western, and eastern one, there are tiltriene exits, so distributed as to allow the egress of visitors to be spread in pretty equal proportions over the four sides of the Building. These exit doors, with windows on each side, break the line of panelling, and give an architectural feature to an otherwise low line of equale, executingly low, indeed, in relation to the proportions of the transpit, which, externally as internally, is the great feature of the Building. The effect of the stained and varnished panels constituting the external walls, which, when required, can be easily removed and filled with glans, is very excellent, and contrasts well with the painted columns of the construction; we cannot, however, but think it a mistake to have painted the inside and outside of an editice like this with the same colours, and especially in such light tones, for they are totally unsuited to a climate like ours. This discrepancy is the more striking on looking at the transept, which parathes in too large a degree of the factliff coke school of decoration; but which might have been easily avoided, and more solidity of appearance obtained, by adopting a suggestion made by Mr. Sang for the decoration of the internal colouring. The line of distinction between the decoration of the internal colouring. The line of distinction between the outside and the inside would then have been more complete than as present, and the effect of the latter would have been considerably cannot any extent of these points; for its risking and afterwards entering the Building at either of these points; for its risking and afterwards entering the Building at either of these points; for its risking and afterwards entering the Building at either of these points; for its

The small trees left standing along the whole front of the Building are certainly very much out of place, since there is no room for their future growth; and if the Building be converted into a winter garden, as in all probability it will be, the whole of them should be cut down, and their places supplied with Lombardy poplars, as the only tree suited to

The point at which every visitor should enter the Bullding for the first is certainly the control, or south, entrance, opposite Frince's Gate. This is certainly the control, or south, entrance, opposite Frince's Gate. This is certainly the control for the state of the control for the state of the control for the state of the control for the control

There are four psy-boxes on each side, connected with an internal queue, by which the crowding together of large bodies of expectant visitors is evoled as a nucle as possible.

THE TRANSEPT.

Hurried, but not impatient, we pass a pair of richly gilded fron gates, and the full glories of the transper burst upon our view, heightened and magnified by the narrow dimensions of the external roof and vestibule. A vest hall is before us, lined on either hand with sculptured forms. In the centre rises, like some fantastic stalactite or splinter from an iceberg, a transparent crystal fountain, glittering with all the colours of the rain-bow, which, towering from a solid base up to a point, pours down upon an overflowing crystal basin an unceasing stream, with a delicious bubbling sound. Beyond the fountain stands the chair of state—a throne of crimson and gold, commanding the grand avenues both east and west. On the left of the throne, at the head of the eastern avenue, the great Indian diamond, the Koll-i-Noor, gitters in a golden cage or prison. Other statues, another fountain of huge spouting stone tritons, a mass of broad-leaved tropical plants, and lofty, smoott-barked paintrees, another pair of gilded gates, and over all a mighty elm, spreading its full-leaved branches far and wide, and touching the very summit of the lofty roof, complete our first impression of the scene—but not the scene itself, for every glance reveals some new effect, gorgeous or graceful. Our eyes travel at one moment to the semi-transparent roof, with its delicate arches of blue and white, and spider-like diagonal bracing lines; then they rest and brocades; or follow the crimson lines of the gallery rails, till they weary with the huxurisnes of colour animate and inaminate, for all this time slik, satin, and veivet plumes and flowers, borne by gazers as curious as ourselves, are streaming all around. At length we reach the ground, and we are recalled to the real purpose of this Fairy Palace by the word "India" at the head of the British, and "Egypt" at the lead of the Foreign Avenue; both making a rich display of arms—the first manufacture of semi-barbarous nations.

The striking central avenue, east sand week; challenges attention and, were it possible, for the time being, to attain to that state of dual individualism which would enable as to visit two places at once, we believe there would quickly be a complete duplication of visitors, one half of each coing went, and the other going east. As, however, there are great difficulties in the way of this rapid method, we must content ourselves with a selection, and, in spite of the temptation of the various striking objects on the eastern, or foreign side, of which a glimpse is obtained when standing at the point where the nave and transept intersect each other, we turn west, to view the leading trophies of the skill for our own countrymen; before doing so, we cannot but apologies to our foreign guests, incee they ought to have received the earliest attention. Yet, when it is considered how much has to be secret the late period, at which the greater mass of the contributions were arranged,

divisions will are, it can scarcely be considered neglectful not to describe or notice works seen under such scrious disadvantages, and might even be considered premature. Despite, then, of our desire to do the fullest possible justice, and pay the greated attention to the productions of our industrial brethren of France, Germany, and the Continent generally, to say nothing of the rich produce and ingenious inventions of our transatlantic competers, it is decidedly preferable that the arrangements on the British and Colorial side, as being most complete at the earliest period, should receive first attention, with such occasional glances of comparison at the corresponding articles on the foreign side, as may render the description more perfect, as more useful and instructive.

It was a very happy idea, this arrangement in the central avenue of certain leading objects, either individually or in groups, as troplies of the marvels assembled; thus giving in one continuous line an epiteme of the whole classification; and certainly the result is all that could have been expected from such an arrangement, since in this continuous line of the third of a mile, we have an exhibition in itself, as marvel and a wonder—which a few years, or even months ago, no mortal, however sanguine or imaginative, could have sufficient.

As it will be necessary in due course to particularise those various contributions which claim the greatest amount of attention and conaderation, in the rapid glance we are about to take at the most important points, criticism is not our present object. To tell our readers what to see, and agreewage to tell them how to see it, is the task under-

taken. The first is the more immediate question.

Proceeding westward, then, from that crystal marvel, Osler's Glass Fountain, we must lead the visitor to the extreme west; the various objects arranged in the centre striking the eye in rapid succession, from the sikt rophy of Messra Kieth and Co. to the great mirror at the end under Willis's grand organ. This silk trophy is a novelty, and stands as the type of the textile fabrics of Great Britain and Ireland. It was originally intended, that, as each trophy would represent a particular class or manufacture, exhibitors in those departments should unite to form a complete type of their trude. Thus, the silk trophy was intended to have been contributed to by the various manufacturers of Spitalfields, and would thus have been a fitting represent approach to the silk trade in all its branches. Precical and technical didiculties, however, had to be overcome, in bringing together products so varied as those of the loom, even in one material; and Merya Keith and Co., as manufacturers of the largest kind of silk goods for furniture damasks, undertook the whole work, the construction and arrangement of which is besed on a suggestion and sketches made by the superintendent of textile fabrics. Mr. George Wallis, and subsequently improved upon and extended to the present structure by Messra Laugher. Dwer, and Co., of Poland-street, to whom the merit of the practical realisation in its present form is due. The whole is hung with the richest silk damasks, brocatelles, tabarcts, &c., to the height of unwards of fifty feet; the sides of the base being filled in with mirrors of the largest dimensions, reflecting, st certain angles, the draped arrangement, and surmounted by flags and a banen, the central one being emblazoned with the Royal erms. In order to effect the regular re-arrangement of the whole at stated periods, the structure is so contrived, that, by ladders placed inside, the requisite work can be effected with comparatively little trouble in a short space of time.

This trophy stands between two bronzes of very different characterhe statue of the Duke of Rutland by Davis, and a very clever group of
a horse and dragon, by Wyatt, intended, we presume, to typify the
triumph of the 'intellectual powers over the lower and more sensual
propensities of our nature, since the horse is the symbol of the one, and
the traditional dragon that of the other. As, however, notices of indiridual works belong to the future portion of our task, attention only is

The Colonial or Cans

Ine Colomai or canadam troppy is the next object of interest, and is formed of specimens of the timber with which our North American colonies supply us. These examples are cut into such slabs as may at once show their wrought and unwrought character, one side of each being duly finished and varnished or polished. Among these specimens are two contributions by a fugitive slave, settled in Canada. This group of raw products is placed in the midst of the Colonial Department; and the materials, though interesting from their utility, were certainly very unpromising ones for the formation of a trophy having any pretensions to symmetry or artistic effect; but the difficulty has been got over much better than might have been expected, and the whole is surmounted by a small canoe.

not fail to attract the attention of the lover of ecclesiastical deporation. Mr. Thomas's fountain, the subject of which is the story of Acis and Galaxa, stands next, and is a work of no mean excelence. To do it justice, however, a recurrence must be made to it in future notices. A beautifully carred medieval cross, designed by Pugin, comes next in order. The subjects of the relievil are beautifully appropriate, and the whole is an excellent example of stone carving. The next object is a kindred one, being a Gothic screen excented by the Patent Machine Carving Company (Jordan's); and grouped at the sides are excellent ex-

Inc. "Biddi and Stowell." group, two colossal portrait statuce of those eminent brothers, the late Earl of Eldon and Lord Stowell, is well placed in the central avenue, as the work is a bold and massive one. The draperies are grand in their arrangement, and there is a repose in the whole subject which is highly satisfactory. The artist, the late M. L. Watson, was not known or appreciated to the extent which this work and another we shall take occasion to notice when visiting the sculpture, proves he ought to have been. This, alse! is the old story; and his takent is now fully recognised, when it is no longer available to us, or of any value to him.

The specimen of Honduras mahogany, several large pillars of alum, and some examples of clemical products, will astonish the curious in those matters; whilst Den'ts Turret Clock, and the Sheffled trophy—a grand group of cutlery, &c., by the celebrated house of Rogers and Sons—form admirable contrasts to these lawar productions of nature and science.

The Coalbrook Dale donte—a most conspicuous object from all parts of the Building commanding a view of the central avenue—as an example of constructive metal easting, is worthy of all praise. We wish we could say as much for the design as a work of art although, in many parts, there is much to admire. The statue of the "Eagle Slayer," by John Bell, is placed in the centre; but as this is one of those works to which, as a whole, recurrence must be made at some future period, and with ample Illustrations, to render criticism intelligible, we puss on, after calling attention to Mr. Bell': ideal statue of Shakspeare, placed on the eastern side of the dome—spleasing work, but of more pretension than power.

An equestrian group, representing a dead Crusader, his horse and mistress, illustrates a puinful episode of bygone times; whilst the great telescope placed next to it as distinctly illustrates the glorious pursuits of

The glass cases containing splendid selections of furs by Nicolay, and feathers by Adocek, will be attractive to thousands. The former is a remarkable example of ingenuity in arrangement, the case being supported round the base by preserved animals. At this point, too, the magnificent furs suspended from the galleries will attract the atention of the visitor.

The use of terra cotta as a decorative adjunct in building, is admirably displayed by the molet of a church in the decorated style, the whole idea being well and thoroughly carried out, and the application of this material as a constructive agent very fully exemplified. Having seen and examined a church so constructed, near Bolton, janualitie, built by the contributors of this model, Messrs. Willock, of the Lady Shore works, we can bear tentingly to like sevellence in many respects, although, like all artificial materials, it has its disadvantages. For garden decorations, there is no material better adapted for general use; and will the progress made of late years, particularly by the enterprising firm to whom we are included for the example of skill, it is we noticeful that the many edgant decorations adapted for ornate all products are not made generally used than they are, since we find edgance combined with

The next object a model made by Mr. Jabez James, of fixe adwall, of a suspension-bridge erected over the river Unieper, at Kieff, in South Russia, designed by Mr. C. Vignolits, is the most perfect thing of the kind in the Building. A similar model to the one exhibited was made for the Emperor of Russia, and cost upwards of al2,000. The scale is 4th of an inch; all the details are instated with such meety, even in the size of the nails and the threads of the servers, that from it a perfect copy of the original bridge might be executed on a fast scale, without any written description. The abunents take to pieces, to show the construction of the masonry and the chambers for the claims. It counts no step pieces of wood, and 87,000 pieces of heatall. Enforce the construction of the suspension-bridge at Kieff, a bridge of boats was in

MAY 3, 1851.}

Tuby and diamond ring, valued at \$200, from the Emperor, on the rival of the first model, which is now set up in the Winter A alace of the State of the Fritania Bridge, although less elarge, is equally exact in scale. Between the two stands a model of r. Brunel's bridge ever the Wye, at Chepstow.

The large and massive fountain, by Seeley, constructed of artificial cone, will actionish and delight a lorge number of visitors. The whole fork is at once an example of skill in construction and fitness of design. The model of the Lord Mayor's state barge, by Searle, will have its limiters, particularly in these who delight in civic decorations. In this rapid sketch of the leading objects in the western side of the anti-al avenue, the revolving lights have been overlooked.

The very elaborate and costly model of the Liverpool Docks and the ammercial part of that town is a remarkable example of the extent to high the extent of the content of a simple trade of the content of a simple trade of the commercial transactions of this country, should be first perpendicularly as peaking, but exists and owes its importance to the cultive of so large a portion of our trade, and the scene of so important a part of the commercial transactions of this country, should be infly represented in the Exhibition. As, however, Liverpool, has no spile trade properly as speaking, but exists and owes its importance to the first perpendicular of the products of other localities, rather than by the proteins of its own, the suggestion that the extent of its means for proteins of its even, the suggestion that the extent of its means for proteins of its even, the suggestion that the extent of its means for proteins of its even, the suggestion that the extent of the house of the lead of the hurches; the shipping lying in the docks of this practicular who has acted as honorary secretary to the Exhibition committee Liverpool, and spared no pains to do honour to this great ocasion, provided the docks of Liverpool, and which is represent

posited in St. George's Hall, as a record of this assemblage of all inche constitutes the basis of its greatness, its wealth, and practical lility.

A specimen of plate glass of extraordinary size is placed against the lumns supporting the cross at this end, and the whole scene through the second properties of the second properties. Standing at this point the whole length of the Building is seen, and e result is in the highest degree impressive and beautiful. It is be regretted, however, that the sides of the central avenue have the been kept more clear of projecting objects, as in many instances to or two of these projections interfere with the whole range, and the anything but sightly. As a whole, however, more has been done this direction than could have reasonably been expected, since each this direction than could have reasonably been expected, since each this direction, and have as little regard to those around him as the re-haltons would permit. To our mind the British side is a wonderful templification of British character, and the notions each man enterhalton from the control of the second has run up his own erection in his own way, and it as been obtained. Bedposts and conservatories, glass cases, from rods, as been obtained. Bedposts and conservatories, glass cases, iron rods, and sign-boards, appear to have formed the stock notions of the best toole of construction, and these have only been worked into a present-ble form by a wartery of modifications. Again, the substantial character of many of these crections strikes at once. If the whole Exhibition as intended to remain on permanence, and the exhibitors contemplated at their great-grandchildren would display their industry and their genism in the space assigned to themselves to-day, they could not have form a remarkable for such a contingency. These fittings, therefore the contraction and remarkable fitness for heir purposes.

SCULPTURE.

The contributions in sculpture are very numerous, and, those disposed in prominent positions throughout the nave and transepts, add much to the beauty of the general aspect of the Building. As we shall, from time to time, present our readers with Engravings from many of these works, we shall not enter upon minute description or criticism in the present notice, but content ourselves with indicating some of the principal subjects which strike the eye of the visitor as he passes through the avenues.

time to time, present our readers with Engravings from many of these works, we shall not enter upon minute description or criticism in the present notice, but content ourselves with indicating some of the principal subjects which strike the eye of the visitor as he passes through the avenues.

In the centre of the south transept, Mr. Thornycroft's equestrian statue of the Queen commands attention. The horse is a portrait of one presented to her Majesty by the King of Prussia, six years ago. On the left, amongst various others, is one of some abuition by Mr. Stephens, "Satan tempting Eve;" the latter a recumbent figure, as asleep or in a transe. Near the point of junction with the nave is a marble group of considerable merit, by Joseph Engel, a Hungarian by birth, but who has etudied for some years in this country. It represents an episode of the war between the Amazons and Argonauts. A sister in arms is supposed to have come to the rescue of another Amazon, whom she bears in her arms, whilst struck with pity for the prostrate Argonaut, she suspends the blow which was aimed to destroy him.

In the north transept are casts for equestrian statues of har Majesty and Prince Albert, by Mr. James Wyatt. In the rear is Mr. John Bell's beautiful statue of "Andromeda," in brouze, cast at the works of the Coultrook Dale Company. The pedestal is of exquisite design, and richly chased and engraved. This work will deservedly attrace a large share of public attention. In this portion of the building will also onticed an "Adam," by Mr. Adams; "Abel and Thirra," by Mr. Earle; and several other pieces, of more or less originality and merit.

At the opening to the western portion of the building will also only the principal and the property of the law through the community of the same artist attiful portrait of the favourite dog of the law Law of the monument of Philipps of Hainaut, Queen of Edward Hill, in Westmaster Abbey, executed from the drawings and under the discretion of the monument of Philipps of Hainaut, Queen of Portr

The works which we have selected for Engraving in the present Number are — John Bell's "Dorothea," a work of much excellence, though more imitative in its treatment than is consistent with the highest development of the art; Kirk's "Ariadne," a pleasing specimen of this artiefs style; T. K. Foleys "Boy at a Stream," an extremely graceful production; the "Massacre of the luncents," exhibited by the Art Union of London, being one of the competing subjects for their prizes of \$100 and \$50; and "Rosamunda," by John Thomas, without doubt, one of his best works, the artitude being dignified and graceful. The costume is of somewhat mediaval character—the same feeling pervading the ornamental details of the drapery, &c.

ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION.

same feeling pervading the ornamental details of the drapery, &c.

ACCHITICATURAL DECORATION.

As forming an important and highly interesting portion of the Fine Art Class, and in immediate connexion with sculpture, come the various methods of architectural decoration, and more especially those departments which belong to the adornment of the interiors of our dwellings. It is astonishing what an immense advance has been made in the pursuits connected with house decoration during the past ten or twelve years. From very indifferent imitations of woods and marbles—from ugly mouldings affecting to be very classic, and being in reality only very rocco—and in colour, from a system of universal drabs, we have emerged into something approaching to an artistic style in our house embellishments; and, whish progressing in clegance, have not as yet certainly run into extravagance: an error alaway sto be feared, unless constantly kept to terrorm before the eyes of those who, in seeking to be equal to their neighbours on the one hand, desire to outshine them on the other. A few years ago the upholaterer was the only professional decorator, and even now the dictum of the mere decler in furniture is too frequently taken in preference to the opinion of the artist, let him have made this question of beauty, as combined with utility in the embellishments of every day life, ever so much his study. Happily, people begin to think, that, when about to expend large sums in decorating houses, it can do no harm, and may possibly do much good, to have the opinion, at least, of some one who understands the relation of the respective parts of a room or its decorations to the whole; and that simply filling a house with furniture, painting or papering the wells of any colour, getting silk hangings and carpots, and the admirable specimens displayed in this Exhabition, in almost every available style of decoration, is a sufficient proof that we are beginning to appreciate the importance of those decorative i limites, by which an educated and r

th a preju-are made up effect of the

of these can all a of Prof. It skill more to a first the first of the purpose of impressions and the case of the c

MACHINERY.

cupy a conspicuous place in this part of the Exhibition

RAILWAY WAGGONS.

While passing over without criticism the other locomotives exhibited, we shall find it worth while to dwell for a moment upon their adjuncts the carriages and waggons which stand on the same line of rails, very gay with decorations—as smart as heraldic emblazonments, and gold and blue steel springs, can make them. The fashion of unpainted wood, and blue steel springs, can make them.



and tea.

The whole commanity of the whole commanity occurrently, are more increased and if the result of the work of the wore

WEAVING MACHINES.

t least one way, and by no means a trifling one, in which the real nature nd relative advantages of the raw material may be best judged of.

MINERAL MANUFACTURES:

Under the title "Mineral Manufactures" are included all finished roductions in stone, marble, albaster, spar, slate, granife, and other inverted substances, used, whether commonly or occasionally, for any unposes of construction. To these are also added scagliola, cementative, various works in terra cotta, brick cley, fire clay, and porcelain lay; and some miscellaneous objects placed here as the nearest approximation that could be imagined. Amongst the many attractive spots in the Exhibition, this will be ound by no means the least. It opens from a portion of the north side if the central avenue, between "leather" on the west and "furniture" in the east, and estrebles back to the railroad on which are placed coemotive engines. It is readily found by its proximity to the great Selevinos dale dome, and the remarkable combinations of glass prisms everying as alighthouse.

The objects in this class form three or four well-marked groups, including—1, the marble, spar, granife, porphyry, and other ornamental material, together with inisid work in marble and spar; 2, manufactures in initiation of marble, whether in composition, as scagliols work generally, or in solid material as slate, but used for decoration: 4th, imitation stone in cement and other material; and, lastly, though hardly eloring the decoration is the lines of the constant of the control of the constant of the control o

collection of works in imitation of marble and stone is exceed, interesting, and includes works in common englights; in composit new kinds, cast and afterwards polished; in stucco, both ordinary is the kind called Keene's and Parian; in enamed on elate, of which ricty is very considerable, and the effect most admirable, and also ning on wood. Many of these objects will be found worthy of lose attention, and exhibit much taste as well as good execution, are chiefly grouped together, and can be conveniently compared variable.

rden figures are exhibited; and those of stone having silica base, effore much less liable to highry from exposure. Many of these s are worked into vases exhibiting various degrees of excelform and material. Among the speciators of cement will also some interesting modes of proving the strength of the

rial.

e collection of pottery and earthenware in this Class includes a consideration of pottery and earthenware in this Class includes a consideration of the contraint of the

interesting from the material, a large garden-seat, exhibited by his Royal Highness Frince Albert, and made of cannal coal, of which a block, a large wine cooler, and scopy of the mountent to the Earl of Durham, in the same material, accompanies the chair. There is also a model house of much interest, exhibited by the Society for the Improvement of Dwellings for the Foot, and mude of a peculiar kind of hollow brick that is perfectly freproof and not very costly. Other small models of houses and other constructions will be found illustrating special building contrivances.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

The importance of the Exhibition in this department cannot possibly be over estimated, since upon the position of the various branches of trade connected therewith, so much of our national prospective depends, and the display now made cannot fail to do us immense service. For even supposing that our products do not bear the comparison with foreign productions to which they will be subjected, and that the assumed inferiority of British manufacturers will receive a stimulus which cannot fall to be beneficial; whilst our artisans will have placed before them examples of excellence, to the attainment of which in their own productions their spirit, talent, and energy will certainly prompt them to aim. But fif, on the other hand, it should be seen that the products of our looms have been much underrated, and that, to serve the purpose of the dealer, it was more convenient for him to misinform his customer as to the real producer of the articles which had desired to sell; that, taking advantage of an existing prejudice against the products of his own country as not being of sufficient excellence to warrant his patronage, the seller led the buyer to believe that he was purchasing the allks of Lyons, the laces of Brussels or Valenciennes, the cambrics of Switzerland, or the embroderies of Paris, when, in fact, the silks of Spiralfields or of Lyons, the laces of Limerick or of Nottingham, or the cambrics and embroderies of Paris, when, in fact, the silks of Spiralfields or of Manchester, the laces of Limerick or of Nottingham, or the cambrics and embroderies of Paris, when, in fact, the silks of Spiralfields or of Manchester, the laces of Limerick or of Nottingham, or the cambrics and embroderies of Paris, when, in fact, the silks of Spiralfields or of Manchester, the laces of Limerick or of Nottingham, or the cambrics and embroderies of the north of Ireland were really and truly the objects of their barter—then shall we, as a people, gain still more largely, and receive encouragement thereby to go no for the achievement

largely, and receive encouragement thereby to go on nor the hame remeated of greater excellence; and, whilst honourally acknowledging the merits of our rivals, exert ourselves to emulate them, even in those departments of our rivals, exert ourselves to emulate them, even in those departments of the control of the control our skill and industry had been turned, and with a greater senses, too, than we had anticipated.

In comparing the examples of the skill of the various countries of the world whose products are here assembled, it shall be our endeavour to draw instruction for the future; and, whilst candidly acknowledging the shall as of not foreign bretiern, whenever they are really manifested, we shall as of not foreign bretiern, whenever they are really manifested, we shall as of not foreign bretiern, whenever they are really manifested, we shall as of not foreign bretiern, whenever they are really manifested, we shall as foreign the cotton manufacture as the first point in our glance at the textile productions, insamula at it may be said to be the bade from which the present manufacturing system of this country has sprung, and in which, through the inventions and improvements in machinery, we have which their manufacturing system of this country has sprung, and in which, through the inventions and improvements of the scale of this manufacture are not of that varied character to admit of any great or extensive display, that one or two specimens of each kind of production is amply safficient to show its nature, it is a rither a subject for congrature are not of that varied character to admit of any great or extensive display, that one or two specimens of each kind of production is amply safficient to show its nature, it is a rither a subject for congrature are not of that varied specimens of their products, the display would have been wearisone and useless, and whole acres of different qualities of callion as the subject of the subject

counters are well stored with goods of a costly and elegant character, to which special attention must be paid at a future time. Nor will the contribution of the King of Dahomey, consigned to Messrs, King, of Bristol, and exhibited by them, be without interest, as examples of the native manufacture of central Africa. In short, though not possessing to the general visitor all those attractions of form and colour to be found in other departments of textile manufacture, the illustrations of our cotton trade will be viewed with interest by every thoughful visitor. Crossing the central arenue to the south side, we find the printed and dyed fabrics (Class 18) arranged in a tasteful and attractive form. Here, again, we see one of the elements of national prosperity, the entire development of the last sixty years; and could the first of the Peels see the growth of the results of that operation which enabled him to print the figure of a parsley leaf upon calico as an improvement upon the primitive spot, he would doubt the evidences of his senses, and that ingentious precursor of the calcadering machine, the dame's promise-board

the figure of a paraley leaf upon calco as an improvem primitive spot, he would doubt the evidences of his sense genious precursor of the calcadering machine, the dame's in the old farm kitchen, appear but an unworthy instruction of the sense genious precursor of the calcadering machine, the dame's in the old farm kitchen, appear but an unworthy instruction of the sense proteins of the sense proteins of such additive goods as those here so proteinsly disjusted, and certainly there is every probability that and sikprinters will stand the trial to which they his by the comparison which arises between their works of France and Switzerland. It is too early, howe much on this head; it is sufficient for our precent pur clare that the visitor will find here a variety of excelled which it will not be a very easy matter to surpass. Londe ter, and Glasgow are each duly represented. Messra Liddin in conjunction with their provincial firm, Messra, Hargra and Co., of Manchester, fully justifies the henourable poths house has maintained for nearly a century. Our fair rea examples of printed muslin, barge, and silk dresses of the hence, the colours being at once brilliant and hurmomious. A colour, which is calculated to stand the seiter of the sentence of the colours being at once brilliant and hurmomious. A colour, which is calculated to stand the seiter of the sentence of the colours being at once brilliant and hurmomious.

are a few of considerable merit, and those of har count and an archaer worthy of close examination. Of this group more will be said at the proper time.

The flax and lines manufacturers occupy the eastern end of the court devoted to the examples of printed and lines flavine. The Beffast manufacturers show examples of the traple trades of the north of Ireland, and with great success, many of the specimens of damask table lines being of first-rate characters of the specimens of admask table lines whilst in many instances the artists part is susceptible of a large amount of improvement, there is matrists part is susceptible of a large amount of improvement, there is matrists part is susceptible of a large amount of improvement, there is matrists part is susceptible of a large amount of improvement, there is matrists part is susceptible of a large amount of improvement, there is manufactured with the contract of the Irish people in a flourishing condition, will congratulate him self. The Couleon, William and James, though separate and rival firms, maintain the ancestral character of their name as linen damask manufacturers, and without instituting any comparison between the specimens of the two houses, we may speak of both as deserving of high commendation. Bitchnel Andrews, of the Royal Ardoyne Manufactory, without stain. Bitchnel Andrews, of the Royal Ardoyne Manufactory, bis position, the decision and acception of the examples he exhibits being of high contract of the two bodies. The couleon, we have a sould be desired, justifies and keeps his position, the decision and acception of the examples he exhibits being of high contracter. Mr. John Henning, of Varingestown, and Messra, Richnel and the coule, and the coule works; and in plain liness and cambries, Messra. Scaler, Fenton, and Co., of Belfast, James Malcolm, of Luran, and others, show what can be done by Irish skill and industry, when properly applied and directed.

The Dunfermline exhibitors make a goodly display, and do credit to the reputation of their



IRON GATES .- BY MESSRS. COTTAM AND HALLEN, OXFORD-STREET.

Reynolde, Mesers. Pim Brothers and Co, Mr. Jones, and Mesers. Atkinson and Co, all of Dublin, will astonish and delight every visitor; and the popula loom erceted by the last-named house, in which a weaver is actively engaged in working a richly brocaded popula from a design excented appropriately enough by a pupil of the Dublin School of Design, will add largely to the interest of this part of the Exhibition. This machine is beautifully constructed, the framework being of mahogany, and the Jacquard mountings, &c., of suitable materials, producing, as a whole, a very elegant and tasteful effect.

At the back of the poplins, the Irish woollen goods are placed, and some excellent examples of the present state of the woollen manufactures of Ireland are to be found here, Mr. Richard Allen, of Dublin, and Mesera. Willians being the principal exhibitors. At the back will be found the examples of Mrs. Vecvers's fabrics, manufactured from the fibre of nettles; as also various specimens made from the fibre of flowers. This lady resides at Mobill, country of Lettins, and has paid much attention to the production of articles from the fibre of common plants not hitherto used for such purposes.

used for such purposes.

Before quiting this locality, it may be well to impress upon the visitor the distinct character of the arrangements for the display, almost in a national sense, of Irish products, insamed as they are, as far as the cless-lication would allow, brought nearly all together. Hogan's celebrated status of "Hibernia," the property of Lord Cloneurry, was to have been placed in front of the loom; but that distinguished patriot, perhaps wisely, desired to have a

PERFORATED STONE.—EAST INDIA COMPANY

could not be given; and so the symbol of Irish nationality, which would have completed the group, is wanting. Mr. Panormo, of Dublin, having sent his status or "Caractacua;" this work has been placed there, and stands as a fitting embien of Irish industry, in the person of the claimed captive. Let us hope, however, that the Roman soldier, whom we here see unloosing the bonds of the node better, and the care long, free and unfettered, the industry, the talent, and the energy of Ireland will be fairly developed; and that, quiting the vague and unprofitable field of mere political activity, the social and industrial chements so long dormant within her will arise and work that change so much needed in the position of her people, but which it is in vain to look for from any other source than that of the development of these mational recourses possessed in such abundance, but so long neglected for the climers of mere political

The great feature of the group of mixed fabrics and woollens, a arranged in the locality under consideration, is the display of that imporant seat of industry, the West Rading of Vorkshire.

Owing to the desire of the respective committees of the various towns in this observed that the proposed of the various towns in this observed the committees of the various towns in this observed them.

hibited by them should not be divided, and as there was a strict analog in the whole of them, it was wisely determined that the arrangement of Classes 12 and 15 should be made subservient to the wishes of so large a body of exhibitors. Accordingly, there will be found in this large group specimens of all those different branches of manufacture with which the West Riding supplies our own wants and those of our foreign customers. It is true that there are certain classes of goods peculiar to each of the great towns of the West Riding: thus, Leeds is the exponent of woolden cloths; Bradford, of mixed goods adapted to Indies'





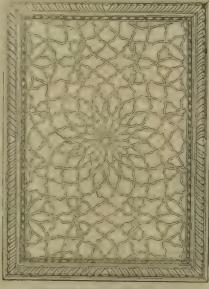
ANDILABRUM.-BY JOHN WEBB, OLD BOND-STREET

dresses; Halifax, of worsted damasks, and worsted and silk for furniture; and Huddersfield, of shawls and the lighter matesials of dress each, however, partaking more or less of the character of the others in addition to its own speciality. The arrangement of the goods, though somewhat crowded, is, on the whole, very excellent. The fittings of each town are as distinct as it is well possible for them to be, and certainly their substantiality is most unexceptionable, since they appear as enduring as the Building itself. The arrangements in front, next to the central ayening, are an exception to those of the

> whose Exhibition; and whits they are well anapted to the display of the specimens arranged therein, the enormous glass cases, with polished mahogany frame-work, do much to interrupt the view along the centre. In a display like this it would be invidious to select any particular exhibitors, whilst simply giving a glance at the leading features of the whole; in the regular course we shall pay our respects to each town and its individual exhibitors, and meantume commend the display to the attention and consideration of the visitor, who will indeed be fastidious if the does not find something to please him.

The West of Bagland, also, has its group of woollens, and it reputation for the production of the highest class of cloths is well sastained; and, though not so attractive in appearance, being wanting in those fascinations of brilliant colours which characterise the articles around, the contributions will repay a close and

The London exhibitors in this class appear simply in the character of merchants, or as the proprietors of certain kinds of cloth made for their exclusive sale, a fiction of commerce which has

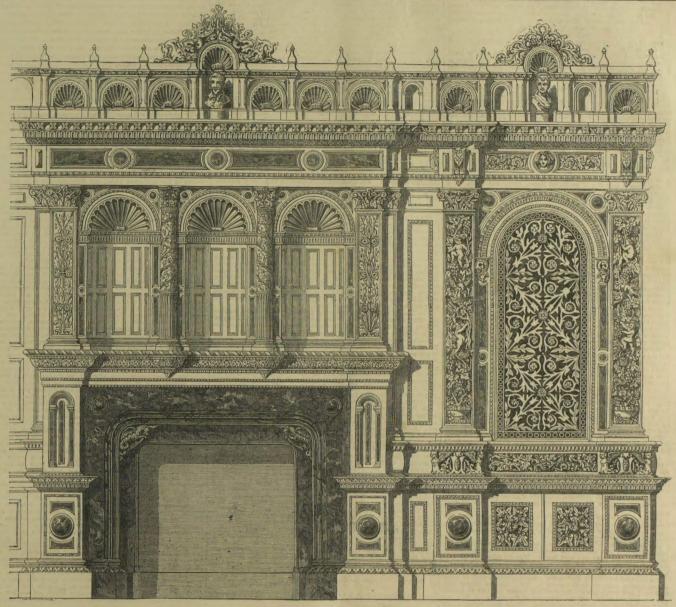


PERICRATED STONE, -LAST INDIA COMPANY.

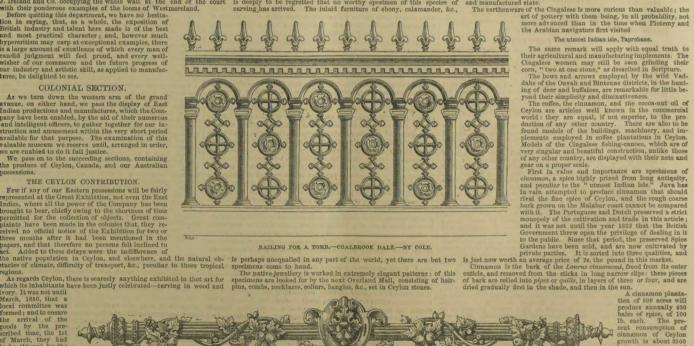
its advantages and its disadvantages, Pringing the capitalist and salesman to the aid of the manufacture: in one sense, but teo frequently taking the reputation of the latter as a portion of the bargain.

The manufacturers of Scottish woollens, shawls, tartans, and tweeds have combined to make a very great display. It is to be regretted, however, that the necessities of the case were such as the original control of the case were such as the original control of the case were such as the original control of the case with the other goods of their class; another portion of the north wall, extending the whole length of the court in which the woollen machanery as placed; and a third but small portion is placed in the transact gallery. The Galashiels tartans and showls are kept together in their proper place, as also certain dursions of the classow goods. The illustration of Scottish industry this given is a very satisfactory one; and, taken as a whole, our friends of the north have done themselves credit in every sorie of the word.

The remainder of this court is filled with specimens of the coarser kind of woollens. Some admirable specimens of horse clothing, exhibited by Mr. Bliss, of Chipping Norton, and a large contribution of blankets from the Messrs. Early, of Witney, illustration



trate the ancient reputation of Oxfordshire for this description of goods. Kendal, too, makes a good display in railway wrappers, Mesrs. J. Ireland and Co. occupying the whole wall at the end of the court with their ponderous examples of the looms of Westmoreland. Before quitting this department, we have no hesitation in saying, that, as a whole, the exposition of British industry and talent here made is of the best and most practical character; and, however much hypercritism may carp at exceptional examples, there is a large amount of excellence of which every man of candid judgment will feel proud, and every well-wisher of our commerce and the future progress of our industry and artistic skill, as applied to manufactures, be delighted to see.



Ceylon is prolific in fibrous materials, many of which are well adapted as substitutes for flax and hemp. Some of these are shewn in the raw and manufactured state.

The earthenware of the Cingalese is more curious than valuable; the art of pottery with them being, in all probability, not more advanced than in the time when Plotemy and the Arabian navigators first visited

The utmost Indian isle, Taprobane.



CURTAIN CORNICE OF PAPIER MACHE. -- BY JACKSON, RATHBONE-PLACE.

date, though equally important as an article of commerce, is coffee. Twenty years ago, the Caffea arabica was sourcely known in Ceylon. It was not until the years 1832 and 1834 that a very few Europeans commenced the cultivation of the coffee-bush. There are now 800 estates, comprising 80,000 ext. annually. This article is all grown inland, at various attitudes, the best being from the highest estates.

Coir fibre and rope is made from the outer husk of the cocon-nut: the kernel of the nut yielding a most useful oil by pressure, which is exported to Europe in large quantities.

Panilg is rice with its natural skin upon it, and in this state is given to all sorts of autie and poultry. The rice of Ceylon is not nearly so fine as that brought to this country from Carolina and Bengal, but it has very nutritious qualities, and the Cingalese and many Europeans prefer to any other description.

experied to Europe in large quantities.

Pridigly is rice with its natural skin upon it, and in this state is given to all surface cattle and poultry. The rice of Ceylon is not nearly so fine as that brought to this country from Carolina and Bengal, but it has very nutitious qualities, and the Cingaleses and many Europeans prefer it the property of the country of the description.

The woods of Ceylon are soarcely inferior to those of any other country, and exist in groat variety. There are upwards of four hundred kinds, of which one half are employed for a variety of purposes, the remained being useless. The ornamental woods are ebouy, calamander, satin, ocea-nut, peyimbeys, teak, tamarind, jack, palmyra, Sc. The most abundant of the woods used for house and ship-building, of which specimens have been sent, are halmanilla, teak, morotto, dawete, mangoe, keena, hall, and horra.

Besides coir, there are several fibrous substances in Ceylon, capable of being turned to useful purposes. Amongst those forwarded to the Exhibition are fibres, both in their natural and prepared state, from the pineapple, hibseus, pinatain, Sancecira zelonica, and Adam's needle.

There are a number of gums and resins unknown in this country, most of which are employed medicinally by the native practitioners. Besides these, a collection of medicinal plants, roots, and seeds, in a dried state, will be found. Many of them possess valuable properties, well known in Ceylon, in the removal of fever, dysentery, liver, and cholera. The Dutch and Cingaless doctors seldom have recourse to any but vegetable medicines, and these are often found to succeed where European remedies have failed. The collection was forwarded by Mr. T. Pirics, of Kandy.

Under the head of Machinory, Implements, &c., we find three models of the various works and their fittings, as employed on coffee estates. First, there is the pulping-house, with its pulpery, cisterns, &c., for removing the outer red husk of the coffee bears.

Near these will be observed snother model of

There are some rather grotsague specimens or nauve puters, the cone worthy of notice being a painted tea-pot used by the King of Kandy.

There are a number of specimens of cordage, &c., woven from the fibre previously named; also a pretty Kandian mat, and several ornamente displayed by the Kandian Kings on state occasions, made from fibres, and dyed with indigenous roots.

The Veddah bows and arrows are such as are actually employed in the present day by a wild and almost unknown race of Cingalese, in the pursant of deer, bufalces, and wild boars. This singular cast of aborigines dwell entirely amongst rocks, or perched in trees like monkeys, living chiefly on roots, seed, and a little deer or buffalo fiesh.

The manufactured cils of Ceylon are numerous, though most of them are at present unknown in this country. They may be divided into medicinal and commercial. Many of the former are said to possess valuable properties, yet, with the exception of the castor oil, they are not known to any but native practitioners. These were forwarded by Mr. Frires, or Kandy. Of the oils of commerce, the cocon-nut, innamon, lemon-grass, citronella, and kekuna are tolerably well known, the first being highly useful for burning in lamps; the second is shiedly employed in medicine and confectionary.

Arrack is a spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the cocos-nut tree, called footdy, and has long been known in England as forming the chief ingredient of Vauchall punch. The sample sent is very curious, having been upwards of thirty years in bottle, and coming originally from the scalar of the last Dutch Governor of Ceylon.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CANADA.

By crossing the breadth of the avenue we have travelled from Ceylon to Ganada, and are within sight of the Cape of Good Hope, Van Diemer's Land, and the produce of the three Australian colonies of New South Wales, Port Philip (or Victoria), and South Australia. Canada makes the best display, as was to be expected from the energetic character of the people, the means they had of obtaining early intelligence, of conveying their goods to this country, and obtaining the co-operation of the Governor, the Earl of Elgin, and their local authorities. The Canadians held a preliminary exhibition of native produce, and selected from that Exhibition the best, as specimens of raw produce and manufactures.

ies. The Canadian Reid's prominingly example of raw produce di manufactures.

The most prominent object is a fire-engine from Montreal, which card off the first prize at the Canadian Exhibition of Industry, and has ensent, by subscription among a few patriotic Canadians, to show at the mechanics of that fine colony can do. As a surfage, it is examely handsome. The panels are adorned with paintings of madian scenery, views of a great fire at Montreal, the prinal churches, banks, and other public buildings, and figures of ladian is now shoes in winter costume, of a fireman, &c., ceuted with a spirit and feeling of reality which raises them above e class of ordinary conch-painting. The body is of copper, from the chooper mines on Lake Superior, lined with wood. The tool-box is manufactured. The mechanical arrangements seem good, and the finish both the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the wood and metal-work is most creditable to Canadian works on the work of the property of the gentleman who lanufactured it, will throw 170 feet high from 300 feet of hose. Fire-pipin of the first hand hepublican America, are drawn y mea, and not by homes. They are usually the property of young men sociated into voluntary companies, who take great pride in adorning near respective engines. Hence the profusion of painting and other remanental decoration.

Over the fire-engine is suspended a cance of white birch, which pre-

ir respective engines. Hence the profusion of painting and other amental decoration.

It is not special is suspended a cance of white birch, which prets no especial difference from cances we have seen a hundred times,
ept its size; but this cance was actually paddled 3000 miles of lake
tiver navigation, with a crow of twenty men, before being placed on
and a steamer for England. It is the same description of cance emyed by the Hudson's Bay Company in their annual journies to the
tyreserves of fur-bearing animals under their command. We should
to been pleased if it had been accompanied by one of the copageurs,
ose gay costume and songs, and simple sumi-savage manners, have
m described in the book of Sir George Simpson, late Resident Gomor of Hudson's Bay, or, as it is now officially named, Rupert's Land,
several North American travellers.

Lysiano, a large French bedstead, a set of tables and chairs, all elaactely carved out of Canadau black walnus, next come under our
los, as remarkable specimens of a wood as yet little known in this coun-

there is no evidence that he formed any settlement in Canada at all. The originals are probably of French origin, and not older than the time of Louis Quatorze.

Around the fire-engine are arranged a set of Canadian sleighs. The white one is a cutter for one horse; the next, an elegant long carriage of very graceful curves, is a tandem sleigh; the largest is for a pair of four horses, and is made after the fashion approved by the Military Tandem Club. With the sleighs, we must notice a set of harness hanging on the wall, the saddlese covered with bells, and adorned with pendant plumes of blue horse-hair: white plumes of the same material are arranged to wave from brass spikes between the ears of the prancing horses. On a bright winter's day we can imagine no prettier sight than the whole turn-out, with its blood horses, ringing bells, fair ladies wrapped in furs, and dashing fur-wrapped driver, careering across the hard snow or the sounding ice of a forcen river.

Furs, skins, horns, and Indian curiosities fill up the interstices of the Canadian collection. The head and wide-spreading horns of a gigantic moose, or elk, may be compared with the European variety of the same species, from the Lithuanian forests, exhibited in the Russian section.

AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

moose, or elk, may be compared with the European variety of the same species, from the Lithunian forests, exhibited in the Russian section.

AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

The colonies of Australia, although among the most important of our possessions as producers of raw materials required for our staple manufacturers, as large consumers of our manufactures, and as great fields for emigration, have nothing very new or very showy to exhibit. New South Wales, Fort Philip, and South Australia all send barrels of fine wheat and four, which are satisfactory as proving that the intending colonist may depend on cheap bread in those distant regions. Australian wool and tallow are to be seen in such quantities in the warehouses of London and Liverpool, that we need not dwell on those great and annually increasing sources of wealth. The timber, although much of it is good, especially from Van Diemen's Land, and some specimens very ornamental, is not likely to become an article of commerce with this country. The distance is too great to enable it to stand the competition of countries nearer at hand.

Van Diemen's Land, which probably grows the best wheat, supplies the other colonies and New Zealand with a considerable quantity of timber, has sent the jaws of the sperm whale—another source of colonial wealth—often hunted down from the shores of that island.

South Australia supplies specimens of the rich copper mine of Burra Burra, which restored the fortunes of that colony, and rendered it one of our most flourishing possessions, at a time when, under the ruinous results of an empirical system of land-jobbing and colonisation, it had sunk into the lowest state of depression and stagnation: shandoned by men of enterprise or mean, it was on the point of becoming a mere sheepwalk. It is a curious fact, that, although the copper exports of South Australia exceed a quarter of a million sterling per annun, no copper mine in that colony has paid a dividend except the Burra Burra, which garder and the second of the second of the seco

THE HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

CHAPTER I.-INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

The magnifocate ovation which this country has paid to industry under the enlightened influence of the Frince Consort, will hereafter be referred to by historians, as a great and decisive epoch in the history of the working classes of the world. The skill that realises the dreams of science, that follows with uncering fingers the penoli of the artist, which multiplies for thousands of readers the writings of the best and greatest men, will henceforth claim its honourable place. The weaver at his loom will have his recognised position: the worker, who scatters the seed abroad upon the fecund bosom of the earth, will feel the honour of his calling. Industry, whether exercised to fell un oak or to create an act of Parliament, is equally meritorious. Each man in his appointed sphere. All men are not Shakapeares. Each has his specialty: honour to him who works it out, even though it be, as in Eulenstein's case, the performance of the lew's-harp. Honour to him who weaves the canvass, as to him who paints thereupon with the power of a master. There is honour in the conscientious exercise of the most limited power, as in the development of the most mighty conception; honour in grinding the great—waits the name of the artist and the writer across the world; but the obscure labours of the artisan are unknown, uuregarded beyond the warehouse of his employer. It is a principle of human nature to venerate and delify power, whether expressed in the conduct of armies, the eloquence of the senate, the theories of the piliosopher, the dreams of the poet, the realisations of the engineer, or the colours of the painter. The greater the power, the more devout the veneration; the higher the throne, the louder the hymn of praise. It is only now that we are beginning to wake from the old hero-worship—to notice the honest men who bend the knee to our idols. You have placed yonder hero at a great hight. You bend the neck to him—you acknowledge him as your leader. He has greater power than your pany self. He ca

* Richard Guest's compendious "History of the Cotton Manufacture."

and generally foremost in the race of liberal opinious, scalon in supporting the promulgation of new dectrines, full of hostility to the encreachment of tyramical power, disposed to functionism in religion, often of a gloomy and determined cast of charocter, and pervaded with the most entire devotion to the cause they esponse—a circumstance to which the peculiarity of their religions feelings mainly contributes and the contributes of Latther were first sown, and first took root amongst the strength of the contributes of

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

In treating of the effect of Industrial Exhibitions upon the manufactures and habits of a people, it is necessary first to understand thoroughly and clearly the conditions, as regards at and skill, in which they were when they first adopted the scheme of gathering their collective skill and taste under one great common roof. It is clear, in the first place, that France is in every way an exceptional instance. She excelled in taste and manufacturing skill at a very remote date. Even in the thirteenth century, her artizans were renowned in other countries for the superior skill and taste with which they manufactured goldsmith's work and stained glass, and for the beauty of their illuminated manuscripts. These excellences are matters of notorious history. We have

written of MM.

blood-bespattered laurel; Lenoir should not be forgotten in the glory of the defenders of the betterie des howmes some peur?

Augustin Challamel, in his "Histoire-Musée de la Edyabilque Francise," vonchanfes not a word to the Marquis d'Avése; but declares at once, and without preface, that only two of the files of 1798 are worth notice, from the impulse which they gave to the industry and art of the country, viz. that of the foundation of the Republic, and that of Liberty held on the 10th of August. At the first, M. Challamel tells us, Francisa & Neufchateau put a very happy and useful idea into execution; but the writer dexterously refrains from naming the progenitor of the idea upon which the accomplished minister acted. Under the superintendence of De Neufchateau, M. Challamel continues, a fairy building was erected to the west of the national altar, containing long streets of stores and shops. This was the first national exhibition of French industry. By exciting emulation amongst native manufac-

Several of the Illustrations which appear in this week's Applement to the Laustrates Lorson Naws, are duly noticed and described; in the opening article. Subjoined is a list and description of the subjects which

we have engraved for this Number, of which no account appears in the more regular narrative.

SHIELD .-- ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.

ERILLD.—ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.

The Shield engraved upon this page—copied from an enamel which forms one of the ornaments of the Fine Art Section—gives the arms of all those nations which indulge in the luxury of heraldry. This beautiful work was designed and executed by Mr. Buss, of Great Newport-street.

port-street.

JEWELLED BOXES BELONGING TO
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.
The jewelled boxes, portion of the treasures shown by the East India Company, are of jasper. One is of exquisitely pierced work; the other is sculptured, enamelled, and set with rubies, not only in the flowers, but also in the border and sides.

CLOCK BY MESSIES. MOORE.

The clock by Messies. Moore, of Clerkenwell, possesses novel features in design; its chief novelty, however, consists in the rich enamelled ornaments which decorate the front, the pendulum, and the circles within which the figures numbering the hours are placed. The whole is very beautifully finished.

BROOCH FROM THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

letters iθα, being the abbreviation of Iθακα (Ithaca).
On the right of the Corfu medallion is that of Cephalomia, the next island in magnitude, represented by Cephalus, the son of Mercury and Creusa, who, when condemned by the court of Arcopagus to perpetual exile for having unwittingly killed his wife, Procris, came to this island. He is represented as reposing after the chase—a dart in his hand and



the one hand, and holding in the other the famous apple.

other the famous apple.

Paxo, the smallest of the islands, comes last. Its sacredness to Neptune is denoted by his trident; the letters Ha are the abbreviation of Hafo (Paxo). This island is also represented by the helm or rudder of a ship within an olive garland.

ARPREY'S DRESSINGE, ASS. N.N.

represented by the helm or rudder of a ship within an olive garland.

ASPREY'S DRESSING-CASES, INESTANDS, ETC.

The first is an elegant stand, of original design, in richly chased or molu, surmounted by an ink-glass in the form of an elaborately-executed vase, in or molu, with wo figures blowing horns forming a pen-rest. The next article is an ebony casket, of superior workmanship and unique design, article is an ebony casket, of superior workmanship and unique design, article is an ebony casket, of superior workmanship and unique design, article is an ebony casket, all elegantly and artistically wrought. The feet, handles, key, &co, are all elegantly and artistically wrought. The lastis a jewel-casket or cabinet, also of original design, richly furnished, in or molu, set with malachite, arranged with drawers and folding doors, pierced and chased in relief, of superior workmanship.

SEAND AND CASKET BY.

WERTHEMER.

This exquisitely wrought work of art is of the most recherché character, being inlaid with malachite, which harmonises perfectly with it errolt or mout of which the malachite, to work a quality and fine in workmanship. The stand is qualitating the standard as chairs and festooms of metal work, inlaid with malachite, to correspond with the casket.

WIDDOWSON AND VEALE'S TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE.

to correspond with the casket.

WIDDOWSON AND VEALE'S TEA AND
COFFEE SERVICE.

The tea service is of true Etruscan
shape (the coffee-pot the celebrated
Hamilton wase), and the conaments
are from Flaxman's designs to illustrate the "Illiad;" namely, "The
Council of the Gods," "Diomed casting his spear against Mars," "Neptune rising from the Ocean," "The
Descent of Discord," "Venus,
wounded, conducted by Iris to Juno,"
and "Minerva repressing the fury
of Achilles."

PERFORATED STONE PANELS.

PERFORATED STONE PANELS.

The perforated stone panels we engrave are good examples of the patient labour of the natives of the East, and are exhibited by the East India Company.

MR. WEBE'S 'CANDELABRA.

The candelabra displayed by Mr. Webb, of Bond-street, are very fine in design and execution, in the Venetian style of the sixteenth century. The carving is bold and effective, and the or molu branches are well arranged and beautifully chiselled.

SIDE OF 'A LIBERRY,'

and the or molu branches are well arranged and beautifully chieciled.

SDE OF A LIBRARY.

The Chimney-piece and Bock-cases intende for the side of a library, of which we have engraved an Illustration, are contributed by Messrs. Holland and Sons, of London. They were executed from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. T. R. Macquoid, and form a very first-rate example of carring; and, allowing for some degree of ponderosity, owing to the nature of the material, an excellent specimen of design in the Italian or cinque cente style. The whole is composed of walnut wood, and the details are admirably wrought out. The introduction of green marble panels and glided perforations gives richness and colour to the general effect. The size is shout twenty feet long, by thirteen feet high. Let the visitor contrast this with the Kenliworth buffet, exhibited by Messrs. Cookes and Sons, of Warwick, and placed in the Fine Art Court, and to which we purpose paying special attention in due course, and he will find excellence of the highest character in each, whilst in every other respect there is scarcely a point of similarity. Going from these to the Austrian apartments, as already recommended, a very distinct idea of three kinds of carving will be obtained, and the lesson learned will not be without its uses.

THE COLEBROKE DALE COMPANY'S RALING FOR A TOMB.

not be without its uses.

THE COLERRORE DALE COMPANY'S

RAILING FOR A TOMB.

The original of this was designed and erected for that of the celebrated Beckford, author of "Yathek," at Bath. It is of a simple and elegant character, standing about two feet and a half high. This casting affords one of many gratifying examples of the progress made by this country within the last few years in this important and elegant branch of decorative art.

MESSRS. JACKSON'S CARTON PIERRE CORNICE.

CORNICE.

This comice gives a good idea of the elaborate character of the examples of carton pieror ornaments exhibited by Messrs. Jackson. As a specimen of modelling, it is perfect, the inflections being well marked, and the forms at once graceful and appropriate.

